FIRST EDITION.

RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1872. NUMBER 273.

"The Fight of a Man With a Railroad."

A STORY OF ILL USAGE AND LITIGATION

The *Atlantic Monthly* for December will contain an article written by Mr. John A Coleman, of Providence, R. I., on his late contest with the New York and New Haven Railroad. The circumstances of this contest, decided a few months ago by the Courts of Massachusetts in Mr. Coleman's favor, will be recalled by most newspaper readers. About four years ago he purchased a ticket from Providence to New York *via* Hartford and New Haven. Having been detained at New Haven until it was too late to conveniently complete his journey by rail, he came to New York by steamboat, and so had left on his hands the railway coupon ticket from New Haven to New York. Not having occasion to use the ticket between the two points and in the direction indicated on its face he kept it until June, 1868. One day in that month he applied to the ticket office of the New Haven Railroad in Twenty-seventh street for a ticket to Boston *via* Springfield. This the agent refused to sell unless Mr. Coleman would wait three hours for the train that left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, although the latter told the agent that he desired to stop over at a way station one train, to do some telegraphing. Mr. Coleman then thinking this a good opportunity to use his old coupon, presented it to the guard stationed at the entrance to the cars. He met with rude and insolent treatment, not only from the guard, but from the conductor; both said that the ticket was "good for nothing," and the conductor peremptorily ordered Mr. Coleman not to go on board the cars, and said that if he attempted it he would thin him off. He then purchased a ticket to Providence *via* New Haven and Hartford and took his seat in the cars.

When the conductor gathered the tickets, Mr. Coleman offered his old coupon. The conductor refused to receive it, saying it was good from New Haven to New York, but not for a passage in the opposite direction. As the train approached Stamford the conductor appeared again, and said in a very abusive manner: "Well, Sir, how shall we settle this matter?" Mr. Coleman answered quietly, as before, and finally proposed to give the conductor his address, and 29 agree that if the reception of the ticket resulted in the reprimand, even, of the conductor, he would send to him the money for the ticket, provided he would return the ticket. This the conductor would not listen to, but said that he should put Mr. Coleman off the train. At Stamford he carried his threat into execution. Five or six strong brakemen and baggage men wrenched him from the seat taking the frame and cushion at the same time, pounded him with their fists, and then threw him head-side from the platform of the car to the platform of the depot. In the struggle they tore the flesh from his arm and leg and ruptured him for life. As the train started on Mr. Coleman got upon a car, but the Superintendent, his son, and another man pulled him off and held him until the train had gone. Then he showed them his through ticket and asked them why they held him?

When Mr. Coleman reached Boston he attached the New York express train, partly owned by the New Haven Company, and brought suit against them in the Superior Court of Massachusetts for $10,000 damages. In the first trial the jury awarded a verdict in his favor of $3,300. After several weeks' delay, the Judge set the verdict aside at the request of the railroad, on the ground that the amount was excessive. The second trial occurred in January, 1870, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury, eleven standing for the plaintiff and one, who had been connected with the road, standing for the defendants. The third trial took place in May of the same year, and resulted in an award of $1,500 damages. A new trial was refused, and the road appealed to the Supreme Court on points of law. Here a new trial was ordered, and, after 13 months' delay, a verdict of $3,500 damages was obtained.

Mr. Coleman, after telling his story in a very interesting manner, discusses at a considerable length the laws governing railroad companies and the rights and privileges of travelers. He takes as his text the following declaration made to him by a prominent railway official and some of the charges of the judge which will be referred to further on. One of the officials said to him on one occasion:

"The road has no personal animosity against you, Mr. Coleman, but you represent the public; and the road is determined to make it so terrible for the public to fight it, right or wrong, that they will stop it. We are not going to be attacked in this way."

"These threats," says Mr. Coleman, "were not directed against myself alone, but against the public. If a limb is crushed by the negligence of the railroad men, *right* instead of *pay* the victim is their theory of dealing with the public; and they will remove all expenses by the power of wealth, influence exercised in courts, and sheer terrorism." In the first trial,

"The Judge charged directly against passengers upon every point. He ruled that the ticket was a contract, and that the company had a right to do what it pleased for its own convenience, and if a passenger broke a rule he was a trespasser, and being a trespasser, the road had the same right to eject him from its cars that the owner of a dwelling has to eject a man from his private house if he did not want him there. The only question for the jury to consider was, whether an excess of violence had been used by the hand in the road in the maintenance of a right.

Commenting on these rulings Mr. Coleman says:

"If the first place, I deny that a common railroad ticket is a contract, in the sense in which the judge decided it. A traveler applies, for example, at the ticket-office for a passage between New York and New Haven. He passes his money to the ticket master; a receipt for that money is returned to him printed all over with 'rules,' 'good for this day only,' 'forfeited if detached,' 'company not responsible for baggage,' 'company only responsible for baggage but wearing material;' and if they desired they might add, 'the company will hang the passengers at the end of the route.' Let them make any such they please, and the judge says it is a contract. Has the road alone the right to supply the condition of the contract? * * *

A contract implies more than one party, except in the eyes of this court and the railroad companies. It is idle to reply that the acceptance of the ticket implies assent to its provisions on the part of the passenger. He cannot help himself; they have got his money and he must take what they choose to give him. The train is waiting; his business is urgent; and he must make the best of his helpless situation."

"It would seem that a railroad ticket is more like the issue of a banking corporation; I deposit my money and they give me their tickets, or what we term rank bills, which are redeemable at my convenience. The same with the road, and, in the meantime, both institutions have the use of my money. Would it be law for the bank to make any rule it pleased, and declare that my money should be forfeited if I did not call for it six days from date? How absurd for the bank to maintain that it was a rule of theirs, which one of their clerks said was given by him verbally several years before by the cashier, who in any event had no right to make any rules at all. Suppose I had gone to California as soon as I had deposited the money; I could not have drawn my money in six days and I lose it?"

If a ticket is a contract *per se*, then where is the Government contract stamp on it, as on any other contract? If that judge's ruling is good law, the road would seem to be liable to heavy penalties for all the contracts it has issued without such stamps.

Mr. Coleman thinks that we need a general railroad law covering the following points:

"First, that the fares shall be uniform and at the rate of three cents per mile. If it is necessary for a new road to receive a higher rate until it shall be upon a paying basis, allow it an excess and limit the time during which an excess may be charged; or else pay the road a subsidy from the State funds, upon the principle upon which poor post routes are maintained, keeping the rates low, and inducing thereby an influx of settlers who will eventually support the route. Second, when a first-class fare is paid, a first-class passage shall be given in a comfortable car, with such appointments as the law shall specify; polite and kind treatment to be rendered from employés; and the comfort and convenience of passengers to be assured, as well as the safety of life and limb. When a person is taken in charge by a railroad, he must be delivered in good order at the end of the journey, and the same kind in feelings and person, as he was received. Third, when a dollar is received for travel from a passenger, the equivalent of that dollar shall be for travel; not according to the caprice of the company, but according to equity and justice, and the reasonable demand of the passenger. Fourth, in all cases of disagreement or of wrong doing, the road shall be compelled to confine itself to the same peaceful means to redress as an individual, and cause arrests only by the regular authority appointed by law, unless the individual is guilty of violence or indecent conduct in the car, or commit a trespass upon life and property. The present medieval system of barbarity in the summary treatment of passengers is a disgrace to everything in accordance with the enlightenment of the nineteenth century. The railroad companies must be made aware that the traveling public is not composed of cattle or sheep; nor are they in any sense the property of the companies, but human beings, entitled to consideration as such. The American people are a long suffering race, but let the corporations who are presuming upon their good nature, reflect that they are sowing the wind, and the uprisings of a storm are beginning to be heard that betoken that they will one day reap the whirlwind."

A Dreadful Scene of Murder.

Trepanie has been imitated at Szent-Clary a village in Lower Hungary. During the night of the 13th of October, robbers broke into the house of an innkeeper, Francis Czitlisch, and took possession of about 1200 worth of money and chattles. Everything was packed up, and the robbers removing the bags, when one of the gang spied a chair, which awoke the landlord, who was sleeping in the next room with his wife. Mr. Czitlisch at once jumbed out of bed, took a double-barreled gun and a knife and opened the door, through which he fired two shots at the brigands without hitting them. The miscreants then floored the unfortunate man, whom they murdered to death. Mrs. Czitlisch who was awakened by the noise, was murdered most cruelly. The robbers then got hold of the six children, tied and gagged them, and set the house on fire at the two corners, before taking flight with their booty. The ill fated house was soon in a blaze, and when the first fire engines appeared on the spot the mother and children were already buried under the falling timbers. The landlord succeeded in creeping out of the fire, and has been able to give some important information, although there is little hope of his surviving. He stated that the assassins were also in number, with faces blackened. The police were actively engaged in searching for the murderers.

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A YOUNG BALLOONIST'S EXPERIENCE.

Well-Nigh Frozen to Death—A Narrow Escape.

Russell Fuller, a young balloonist who made an ascension from Rome, New York, last Saturday, describes the trip as follows:

"I stepped into the car at 4 P. M. The words "let go!" was given, and the beautiful little balloon Chenango mounted majestically into the upper regions. I looked around me and my mind had changed. Westward I could see Oneida Lake, looking like an irregular surface of silver. I looked below; the earth had become one vast plain, the predominant color of which was green, laid out in squares, interspersed with glittering, crooked streams and the tints of forest, which at this season of the year are of a reddish-brown. In a circle of about a hundred miles I could see cities and villages—fairy places they seemed to me, however, some of them looking no larger than my hand. In a few minutes no living object was distinguishable. I passed through a great white cloud. On coming from through a great white cloud. On coming from it I saw earth again. It seemed perfectly level; every object had faded. I heard a faint whistle from a locomotive in the great gulf below. The balloon turned round. I had changed currents of air and was still rising. I looked at my watch (it was ten minutes past 4) and noticed that it was snowing. In five seconds I was above the snow again. The balloon turned, and I had mounted through another thick range of clouds. I had completely lost sight and hearing of the earth. All was silence. The sun was shining above; below me, forming an irregular concave surface, were great pearl-colored clouds, having the appearance of mountains of rocks, loosely laid together. The scene was enchanting, but I could not long enjoy it. Soon I felt a ringing sensation in my head. I seemed to be suffocating. I attempted to open one valve. I noticed that the valve cord was stiff with ice. The valve refused to work, and I knew that it was frozen; but something must be done, and quickly. I wound both the valve-cords around my arms, and sat down, bringing my whole weight to bear upon them. I heard something snap. Little drops of ice came through the balloon, striking against my face, and I knew the valve was open. The gas escaped with a whizzing sound, and I knew I was descending. I came down very rapidly, breaking off one side of a small apple tree (tearing the balloon badly) on the farm of Mr. Reese Jones, near New Hartford, landing at 5:25. Plenty of assistance was at hand. I could hardly walk for a moment, my feet were so badly chilled. I cut from the valve solid piece of ice half an inch thick. I carried no ballast, anchor or rope on this trip."

Shoeing Oxen for Pavements.

In regard to the matter of shoeing oxen so that they can work on pavements, Mr. S. P. Sibley writes to the Boston *Journal* as follows:

"As I have worked twenty-four years at blacksmithing, and claim to be master of my trade, I will give my opinion in regard to shoeing. In the first place, turn the shoe as usual, only a little thicker at the toe, and put a calk on the toe about one inch long and one-quarter inch high; heel calk the same. In setting, care should be taken to keep the claw in its natural position, that is, spreading them as the ox would usually stand, and also fit the shoe well. Put six nails in each half of the shoe. I have always succeeded in shoeing the Vulcan Oval. I have shod cattle in this way that were driven through a river twenty times a day, and did not lose a shoe for weeks, when if shod the common way they would soon become lame."

—On Sunday night two men, strangers, sought shelter in the boiler house of the blast furnace in Columbus, Ohio. On Monday morning one of them, named Thomas, was found dead, having been suffocated by gas, and the other insensible from the same cause. Thomas started down the river from this city, working on a boat, where he sprained an arm and was discharged at Cincinnati.

UNIONTOWN.

Winter Come—Accident to Dr. Porter—The Horse Disease—More Improvements Going On—Political Matters—The Claims of Mr. Minor.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., November 18, 1872.

WINTER.

Winter seems to have come upon us all at once; the ground has considerably frozen since Friday last, and the slight fall of snow made our pavements quite slippery. Pedestrians had to mind their steps or their heels would fly up.

ACCIDENT TO DR. PORTER.

On Saturday Dr. David Porter, one of our oldest citizens, slipped and fell on the pavement and hurt his hip very severely. The doctor is an uncompromising enemy of tobacco and whisky in every shape and form, but nevertheless is a pleasant, genial old gentlemen, and has the sympathy of all who know him in his accidental affliction. He hope to see him around soon again.

HORSE DISEASE SPREADING.

The horse disease seems to be spreading very rapidly, and numerous cases are reported daily. W. S. Hatfield, living on the National road, between this and Brownsville, reports four cases, and Alfred Newlon, Esq., proprietor of the stage line between this and Washington, Washington county, Pa., was compelled to employ livery teams to start his stage this morning, his own horses being too sick to go; Hon. S. A. Gilmore has one that is now recovering; Dr. John Cary also reports a case in his stable. Our livery men say they called it lung fever, at first, for want of any better name, but it is the same disease that is described as attacking horses in other places, and which has troubled them, more or less, since the middle of August last.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.

Our town has been improving considerably during this last summer, but two examples can be mentioned this time without making my letter too long.

Wm. Thorndell, proprietor of the Fulton House, has just completed a third story addition to his large and commodious hotel, and has it furnished in the most modern style, making it the largest and most stylish looking hotel in town, and more accommodating or gentlemanly proprietors than he and his son George, cannot be found any where. Success to them.

The splendid new residence of John F. McClelland, at the west end of Main street, is nearly completed; it has all the modern improvements; its architectural appearance is very fine; it adds greatly to the beauty of our principal street. When "John" moves in, he will doubtless give his many friends a treat on some of his celebrated old "McClelland" lying in his ware-house near the depot.

POLITICAL MATTERS—MR. MINOR.

Politics have been rather quiet since the 5th inst., when old Fayette surprised all her friends and outdid herself. The friends of G. W. K. Minor, Esq. intend pressing the administration to give him some lucrative appointment, and every man in our party thinks that he is deserving of it. For years he has borne the brunt of the fight in this county against fearful odds, but he never turned sorehead, got tired or abandoned the hope of final success. But for his exertions the Democrats say that they would have given fifteen hundred in this county for Buckalew. We have twice presented him as the unanimous choice of Fayette for Congress, but both times we were overruled by the other two counties of the District. If he had shown a spirit of vindictiveness or disorganization, or even sat still and said nothing, his successful competitor for the nomination would have been badly defeated. But that was not his nature; he closed his office for six weeks and went into the fight, like a true Republican, and never rested till the last vote told the glorious result. He took pride in bringing the vote of Mr. Taylor, in this county, fully up to his own. His friends intend if possible to make his case a specialty and secure him an appointment, commensurate with his services and abilities.

"Q."

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COOKING A DINNER.

How a Tennessee Girl Created a Sensation.

(Memphis Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

I heard of a young lady the other day up in Middle Tennessee who, as the river men say, has taken another chute. The story told about her did my soul good, and for the comfort of other half starved dyspeptics like myself, whose tardy sustenation is affected by means of fried chicken, soggy biscuits, greasy hash and sole-leather fritters, I'll relate it. For years past, as a mere matter of form—something handed down from remote antiquity—the officers of the county fair held in the neighborhood where this young lady lived had been in the habit of offering a premium to the lady (unmarried) cooking the best dinner. It was a dead letter. Nobody had contested for the premium within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. This year, however, the young lady of whom I am speaking determined to compete for the prize. Her name—I wish I could immortalize it—was Kate Janaway. The fair men set up a store for her, stretched a canvas to shield her from the sun, and about 11 o'clock of the last day she went to work. The matter had been talked of by every one in the neighborhood, and curiosity was on tip-toe. A crowd collected around the place where the stove was set up early in the morning, and kept increasing, but when Miss Kate herself, a buxum, handsome girl of nineteen, daughter of the ex-Mayor of the town, appeared on the ground, and, putting on a white apron and rolling up her sleeves, commenced operations, all other attractions were nothing. Every one was eager to see so novel a sight. There was a tree near by which soon became black with spectators who had climbed up to get a better view. The branches were final-ly so burdened that one by one they broke, precipitating those upon them to the ground, until only one man was left in the tree. He sat in a lofty fork, with eyes riveted on the scene below. No amount of persuasion by those honorable, envious of his better view, would induce him to come down—even a bribe of $10 failed. He said he was bound to see or die. Meanwhile the dinner preparations went on apace. The savory smell of the cooking food served to whet the appetite of the crowd, which pressed nearer and nearer. It took all the police force on the grounds to keep order. The time arrived for the trotting match, announced as the sport of the day, but the amphitheatre was empty. The judges (with the exception of one crabbed old widower) and timers, all were missing, and so nothing could be done. At half past two the dinner was announced ready, and the judges, happy men, seated themselves at the table, while the crowd, regarding them with ill-disguised envy. A roast of beef, delicately done, was put steaming hot upon the table, then followed corn pudding, whose delicate aroma fell upon the olfactories of the excited crowd, "like a breeze from Araby the blest;" a profusion of vegetables, cooked to perfection, followed next. The judges ate and ate, praising the flavor of the food and the skill of the cook at every mouthful. But when at last, a dessert of piping hot apple dumplings made its appearance the forbearance of the crowd was at an end. They broke through the ropes into the ring with one accord, and the dumplings disappeared in a trice.

One old fellow, proprietor of a store and owner of a big sawmill, proposed to the young lady on the spot, but he was quickly cornered and left off the grounds by two younger aspirants, who made common cause against the aged suitor, sawmill and all. That young lady was the center of attraction in that county for a day and a half. She received twenty-five offers of marriage the first week, and her fame spread through all the country around. An old bachelor fellow down in Grundy county, with a farm so big, that it takes him all day to ride around it, and counts on a hundred hills, heard of her, and made a pilgrimage all the way to that town to learn the truth. He got the girl, too, although some of the young men of the place sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* to prevent her being carried out of the county. They were too late.

This is, I am aware, a rather bad ending for so good a story, but devotion to the truth compels me to give nothing but the simple, unvarnished reality.

She ought to have married that fellow who set up there in the crotch of the tree, so long and at such fearful discomfort. He wanted her, and he was a poor, bilious dyspeptic, whom her splendid cooking would have soon restored to usefulness and society, but he was poor. Ah!

LOAFING LADIES.

A Woman's Hit at Woman's Ambition and Folly.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.)

The woman who lives in two little back rooms up-stairs, apes and envies the woman who has a whole house to herself. The woman who has a small house apes and envies the woman with a large house, and the woman with a large house is in a steady fever of fear and fretting lest she be not recognized and visited by the woman who has a stone front house and a circus chariot with 2 clergymen dressed up in buttons. No matter high up a woman climbs upon the social ladder, there is always still some higher height which she can't scale, some other woman over her head who looks down upon her, and rises her days and nights of jealousy and heartburn. Not a blessed woman of them all is happy and content in the soil wherein fate has planted her, but must needs spend her best time and strength in frantic efforts to pull herself by the roots and transplant herself somewhere else. The snobs who ride in circus chariots curl up their noses at the schoolmistresses, the schoolmistresses look down from altitude heights upon the clerks and dressmakers, and the clerks and dressmakers in turn pay it off with interest upon the kitchen girls. Is a schoolmistress any better or higher up than a washerwoman? Not a bit. And as for the schoolmistresses and the washerwomen both infinitely better and higher up than the lady loafers, the—the Stofe Moores of the feminine sex, in short? Ara, verily.

Women are the most absurd creatures, all owing to the silly fancy that it is lady-like to be a loafer. A little time ago one of my small housekeeper friends asked a lady loafer caller what had become of her sister.

"She goes down town every day now," says the lazy loafer, hesitatingly.

"Is she at work?" quoth the housekeeper.

"Well, yes," says the lady loafer, still more hesitatingly.

"What does she do?" asked my friend.

The lady loafer stammered and backed off painfully two or three times and finally made a clean breast of it, thusly:

"She—she—she has charge of the trimmings in a—dress-making establishment. She has nothing to do with the dress-making. She has charge of the trimmings." It's not a common dress-making establishment. It's one of the fashionable dress-makers. She won't make a dress for less than fifty dollars."

"Oh, glory! Fasten me with a cabbage leaf!" quoth my friend, in her small, busy housekeeper.

The idea of a body's dress-maker setting herself up to be "highstocracy." The laurels of the lady loafers in the circus chariots are quite faded and withered after that. And yet, why not a dress-maker? Isn't money made at dress-making, quite as aristocratic as money made with pork, whisky, hides, soap, tallow and tobacco? These are the material foundations upon which our American nobility found their airy castles of aristocracy, you know, and I'm sure dress-making is quite as high and honorable as any of them.

PHILADELPHIA.

Subscriptions for the Centennial Fund—Opposition to the Working of the Paid Fire Department.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—A preliminary business meeting of the Philadelphia Centennial Committee was held to-day, to provide for subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Fund, as authorized by an act of Congress, books for which will be opened on Thursday next. An impromptu subscription was started in the committee, and a few gentlemen about fifty in number, subscribed $100,000. This was entirely a spontaneous movement among a few committeemen. It is expected that Philadelphia will subscribe more than the quota allotted to the whole State of Pennsylvania—say about one million.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade in this city this evening, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to consult with the Mayor, City Council and Fire Commissioners, with reference to the efficiency of the paid fire department. It was argued that more apparatus was necessary and a change of location indispensable. There is at present considerable opposition to the working of the department.

THE ELECTIONS.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 18.—The *Evening Journal*, taking the unofficially reported majorities for Kings, New York, Otsego, Putnam, Rockland and Schoharie counties, and the official majorities for the remainder of the State, makes Grant's majority 53,581, and Dix's 53,558.

Maine

AUGUSTA, November 18.—At the Kennebec *Journal* office, returns from the entire State, with the exception of twenty small towns and plantations, give Grant a majority of 21,739. This is the smallest vote cast for President since 1820, and Grant's vote is more than double that of Greeley.

BOSTON.

Trial of Alleged Swindlers.

BOSTON, November 18.—A special term of the United States District Court commenced here to-day, Judge Lowell presiding, for the trial of the case of the United States against William F. Weid & Co., in which the defendants are charged with defrauding the government out of a large amount of revenue. The amount claimed by the Government is $1,430,000, and the alleged frauds cover a period upwards of five years.

FIRE.

A fire broke out in Middlestate street block, at the foot of Hight street, about 10 o'clock to-night. It was confined to the store of Carter, Mann & Co., grocers. The loss is estimated at $100,000 to $200,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Political Muddle.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Upon the application of Governor Warmoth, Judge Dibble, of the Eighth district court, to-day, granted an injunction restraining James Longstreet, John Lynch, F. J. Herron and Jacob Hawkins from acting as members of the election returning board. Governor Warmoth to-day made an affidavit against Jas. Longstreet, Jno. Lynch, F. J. Herron *et als.*, charging them with violating the election law of the State. They were bailed in $2,000 each. Those of Herron against Wharton for Secretary of State were postponed until to-morrow. The case of Kellogg against the State returning board, of which Governor Warmoth is President, comes up to-morrow in the United States Court.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Secretary Boutwell Complimented by the "Post."

TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Man Killed in Front of a Court Room.

EXCITEMENT IN INSURANCE CIRCLES.

Another Trial Granted to Rosenzweig.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

$800,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

NEW YORK, November 18, 1872.

A COMPLIMENT TO SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

The *Post* to-day, in an editorial on Mr. Boutwell and his successor in the Treasury, says: Should Boutwell be translated to the Senate as the successor of Wilson, he need only desire the same measure of usefulness and success that has rewarded his career as a Cabinet Minister. His faithful collection of the public revenues and his vigorous appropriation of them to the reduction of the national debt continued more than all other influences combined to the re election of President Grant.

After an allusion to the republicanizing influence on the old world of Mr. Boutwell's monthly statements announcing a steady and rapid reduction of the national debt, the *Post* adds: "The credit of reading this lesson in the financial administration to the world is to be divided between the people who furnished the money, the Minister who applied it, and the President who has sustained him in it, and any statesman may justly envy the share which belongs to Mr. Boutwell.

The *Post* says an impression prevails that Edwin D. Morgan will be called to the Treasury, a position offered him by President Lincoln, but which he declined, preferring to remain in the Senate, and adds that there are few, if any, of our public men who have had such large and varied political experience, and none who would bring to the administration of our national finances more of the qualities which would inspire confidence in our securities at home and abroad, or who would support the President with more prudent counsel.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A terrible tragedy was enacted to-day at 42 Pine street, just outside the office of Judge Sutherland, on the third floor. The facts in the case are as follows: Testimony in the suit for divorce of Mrs. King from her husband, James D. King, a lawyer of 140 East Seventeenth street, was being taken before Judge Sutherland. Ambrose O O'Neill, a detective on the Erie Railway, and his wife, were witnesses in the case. It is said that the evidence of both showed very brutal conduct on the part of King toward his wife. After the case had been adjourned, O'Neill left, and Mrs. O'Neill and others remained in the room, and started down stairs. King followed him several steps behind. When O'Neill had reached the second floor landing, King drew his pistol and fired three shots in quick succession. The first struck the victim in the small of the back, and must have caused him to turn around, facing his murderer, as the fatal bullet entered the right breast below the collar bone, about two inches from the median line. O'Neill walked steadily into the office of Mr. Quick, on the second floor. He sat down in a chair, and in about half an hour breathed his last. As soon as the third shot was fired King ran back into Judge Sutherland's office, and handed the pistol to the Judge, then ran into the inner office and locked himself in. A crowd surged into the building. Officer Gibney arrived a few moments after, and forced his way back in the door of King's retreat, in order to effect his arrest. After an entrance was gained into the room he made no attempt at resistance, and was quietly arrested by the officer and taken to the station. The victim was not able to give any account of the shooting, the wound in the lung preventing utterance. The body of the murdered man was taken to the New street station house, and was there awaiting the action of the Coroner.

It is alleged that King killed a man in the Sandwich Islands some time ago, and attempted to kill Gen. Sherman, but was prevented by Gen. Sherman's friends. He was discharged from jail at a later date. Groups of men are congregated about the sidewalks in the vicinity where the tragedy was enacted, excitedly discussing the frequency of homicides, and the inefficiency of justice in this city. It is feared that an attempt may be made to drag King from his cell, and deal summarily with him. Both the deceased and the prisoner are said to be wealthy.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The massive grain stores of Woodruff & Robinson, bordering on East river, at the foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss, including six hundred thousand bushels of grain, is stated at four hundred thousand dollars, and is said to be fully covered by insurance. Two vessels, lying at the slip Artist, had a narrow escape.

Later.—The large store house of Woodruff & Robinson, at the foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was of an area of 150 by 200 feet, and was five stories in height. It had a grain elevator seven stories high. The fire is believed to have originated in the journals of the grain elevator. The flames spread very rapidly. At one time it was feared that the flames would spread to the shipping in the river, and many vessels had to be towed out into the stream. Five hundred bushels of grain and sugar were destroyed in the store. The machinery was also completely ruined. The grain destroyed was valued at $400,000. It belongs to various firms in New York and Brooklyn. Insurance for $300,000 is said to have been effected. The building was owned by Wm. Beach and leased by Woodruff & Robinson. The latter loses $50,000 in machinery; fully insured. The building was valued at $100,000, and was insured as follows: Firemen's, $12,500; Merchants', $12,500; Nassau, $10,000; Phœnix, $10,000; Etna, 10,000; Hartford, $10,000; Sterling, $10,000, and $10,000 in another company. Loss on Beach's loss not covered by insurance, $100,000. The total destruction by the fire is about $800,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

EXCITEMENT IN INSURANCE CIRCLES.

Insurance circles are excited over rumors that Judges in an adjoining county are ready to appoint receivers upon *ex-parte* statements with a view of making money out of the misfortunes of the companies. The underwriters say they will resist all such action, and hope the next Legislature will so improve the law that companies temporarily affected by great disasters may not be pushed into liquidation on the *ex parte* statements of any one actuated by motives of malice or gain.

ANOTHER TRIAL GRANTED TO ROSENZWEIG.

The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day unanimously set aside the conviction of Rosenzweig, the famous abortionist, who was sentenced last November to seven years' imprisonment for the murder of Alice Bowlsby, and granted him a new trial, on the ground of intimation from the city, and ordered a new trial. Rosenzweig will be brought immediately to this city.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Committee of Seventy will decide to-morrow evening whether it will continue in existence or not. Some of the members think it would be wise to preserve the organization so as to support the Mayor elect, Havemeyer, who, being a Democrat, and elected mainly by Republicans, is without much political backing.

THE HORSE DROPSY.

The dropsy, the new horse disease, has made its appearance in all the city car stables, and fifty per cent. of the horses attacked are said to die. The horses affected are mainly those that were worked while suffering from the epizootic. The stablemen are becoming alarmed, as they thought the disease was disappearing.

M. E. CHURCH MISSION APPROPRIATION.

The Methodist Church has appropriated for foreign missions $548,845, being $102,537 in excess of last year. The total amount appropriated for mission purposes, foreign and domestic, is $859,425.

A MURDERER RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.

An inquest on the body of Thomas Donnellan, shot in a bat room in Jersey City last Thursday night by John Dorris, was held this evening. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased was wilfully and maliciously murdered by Dorris, but recommended the latter to mercy.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

A Washington special says six New York, one Maryland and three Pennsylvania regiments have signified their intention of participating in the inauguration ceremonies of President Grant on the 4th of March next.

INSURANCE COMPANY SUSPENDED.

The Washington Fire Insurance Company of this city has suspended, owing to their losses by the Boston fire. The *Post* says they cannot pay more than fifty cents on the dollar.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE RELIEF FUND.

The Society of Alsace and Lorraine expended $1,215 last month in relieving expatriated countrymen around here. The fund for this purpose reaches nine or ten thousand dollars.

M. E. MISSION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the friends of the missions of the Methodist Church was held to-day at the Central Methodist church.

SWISS INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION.

The Swiss residents of this city celebrated, by a banquet last evening, the 565th anniversary of their country's independence.

THURLOW WEED RECOVERING.

Thurlow Weed is slowly recovering from his recent severe indisposition.

—Senores Belaco and Carillo, of the Mexican Frontier Commission, are at Matamoras, accompanied by Sener Seiico, attorney of the Commission. They invite the fullest investigation of the frontier difficulties from Americans as well as Mexicans, and express a determination to sift the whole question and make a full and impartial report to the Mexican Government. Senor Galindo, the other Commissioner, is temporarily detained at Monterey.

THE OLD WORLD.

Towns Damaged by the Recent Storms in Germany and Denmark—Prince Napoleon to Commence Suits for Damages—One Thousand Francs Contributed by President Thiers to Boston Sufferers—Exciting Debate in the French Assembly—A Vote of Confidence Demanded by Thiers.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S EXPULSION.

PARIS, November 18.—Prince Napoleon has determined to commence civil suits to recover forty thousand dollars damages from the Prefect and Commissary of Police, who served him with an order for his expulsion from France while visiting M. Richaud at the residence of the latter.

PRESIDENT THIERS CONTRIBUTES TO BOSTON.

President Thiers has contributed one thousand francs for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Boston.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, November 18.—In the Assembly to-day there was an exciting deb

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1872.

Bonds at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 34f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

PRESIDENT THIERS has shown his sympathy for the Boston sufferers by contributing a donation of one thousand francs.

THE recent terrible gales at various points on the European coast, and the fearful inundations in and around Rome in Italy, have spread untold suffering. It is strange that with such frequent warnings, measures are not taken to prevent the overflow of the Tiber.

THE friends of the passage of a general local option law, by the next Legislature, propose to hold a convention of delegates interested in the passage of such a law, in this city, on the 10th of December next. The plan of the temperance element is to bring organized action to bear on the Legislature, so as to induce a compliance with their wishes, and remit to every community in the State, for its own decision, the question whether intoxicating beverages shall be sold within its limits.

ONE of the coming questions in England is a redistribution of Parliamentary seats on the basis of population. An article in one of the English magazines in favor of the proposed reform shows that 400,000 persons in certain localities return as many members of the House of Commons (within three) as 6,250,000 electors resident elsewhere. The writer proposes that the universities be left with their present five members, and the remainder of the members be apportioned among the forty-two counties of England and Wales, so as to give one member to every 100,000 population, or 454 members in all. The magazine article—it appears in *Macmillan's*—concludes as follows:

> There is just cause for agitation in favor of a great and sweeping change, and just cause for agitation ought not to be allowed to exist. We widened the basis of our Constitution in 1866-67, but we stopped short of completion in our task. Let us delay no longer, but anticipate the storm which will infallibly arise ere long, and deal with this question before it has been made the battle-field of Party, before it is identified with men whose aims and desires go far beyond the progressive constitutional improvement which is desired by moderate men of both political parties, and before we are forced to deal with it at a season less calm and a moment less opportune than the present for the wise and satisfactory solution of a difficult political problem.

This reform once effected, the composition of the House of Peers, and the crown itself, will come to the front as living questions. What is their use?

THE *Post*, of Friday last, contains a plan for cumulative voting, or the election of representatives in the Legislature, without regard to place of residence, except that it be within the State. Thus we of Pittsburgh can elect to represent us in the Senate or Assembly, a person residing in Philadelphia. The plan is somewhat complicated, as it requires that all the votes be counted and reported to the Secretary of the Commonwealth,—who shall, with the Governor, in cases of Senators, divide the aggregate vote of eleven, and the persons having one-half of this one-eleventh of the entire vote cast, shall be elected. Where more than the proper number receive enough votes to be thus elected, the eleven having the highest number of votes are to be declared elected; where less than the proper number are elected the Senate is to make up the deficiency out of double the number of names as compared with the vacancies. Here is just where the trouble will come in,—the politicians in ticklish times will manage this thing just as they please. How easy, for example, to limit the number of successful contestants, and then how easy to manipulate the Senatorial election, so that all shall be of one party faith. The general idea aimed at is very proper, however. This is, to secure minor representation, fairness of voting, and a higher class of representatives in the Legislature. So far, we are in full sympathy with the idea advanced, but the plan is complicated, and too liable to be turned to account by artful politicians.

OUR COUNCILS.

In a few brief weeks our city election comes off, a fact all the more interesting as the South Side is included in the municipality. The primary interest attaches to the councils—Select and Common,—there being in most of the wards several candidates. The question of party does not enter very largely into the account as the politics of the several wards are too clearly defined to admit of much doubt as to the issue. It is, therefore, simply a question of candidates,—the best, all things considered, that offers himself in each ward being the one that ought to be elected. In the list of candidates thus far developed, we are pleased to be able to say that an excellent class of persons have come forward, and the promise is, that we shall have Councils made up, for the next year, from the very best of our citizens. On this particular score few fears need be indulged.

We hope, however, that the developments which have been made in our city will lead the new Councils, when organized, to plan broadly and liberally for our future growth and development. Few realize how swiftly the city is extending, and how important it is already, to carry forward our city legislation in many respects for a population of from 400,000 to 500,000 inhabitants. Especially should this remark be borne in mind in laying streets, locating parks, and making improvements in rural wards. Already there is serious danger that we shall have crooked and deformed streets, that must be straightened and widened when it will cost very heavily to make the changes proposed. Equalization of taxation having been secured, there should be equal attention given to every part of the city. This may involve, also, improvements in the old portion of the city, when the railroad authorities shall carry forward their contemplated changes. Thus we shall have enough to employ the very best abilities of Councils,—and we trust a liberal and comprehensive spirit will prevail. There is no need of extravagance,—but there should be thorough preparation for the future growth of the city. Liberality of this kind is wise economy.

MAKING A TEST CASE.

The arrest of Miss Anthony and the fourteen other ladies at Rochester, New York, who voted at the Presidential election, will bring up for decision in the Federal Courts the right of females to vote, under the recent amendments to the Constitution. Except in the matter of "race, color or previous condition of servitude," it has been generally conceded that each sovereign in the regulation of the [illegible] within its limits, and the qualifications of the voter differ in different States. Thus in Rhode Island a certain property qualification is required from naturalized citizens, and in some of the Western States persons of foreign birth who have merely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States are permitted to vote. In Minnesota, for instance, foreigners who have resided in the United States one year, in the State six months, and have declared their intention to become citizens in the usual way, are invested with the suffrage and can vote for President equally with the native born citizen or the foreigner who has completed his naturalization by five year's residence. Here in Pennsylvania the foreigner can only vote after he has completed his probationary residence of five years, and complied with the provisions of the naturalization laws. The qualifications, it will be seen, vary according to State laws, subject, however, to the Fifteenth amendment declaring "that the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on acccount of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." No mention of sex here.

But Miss Anthony and her associates claim that women are invested with the right of suffrage under the provision of section one of the fourteenth amendment, declared ratified in 1868, as follows:

> Section 1. All *persons born* or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, *are citizens* of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall ABRIDGE *the privileges or immunities* of citizens of the United States.

The argument of the women suffrage advocates is obvious. They naturally claim they are "persons," and "citizens" within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the denial of the suffrage to them by State laws or Constitutions does "abridge" their "privileges and immunities" as "citizens of the United States." The arrest of Miss Anthony and her co-laborers on a charge of illegal voting was probably part of the plan to secure a judicial interpretation of this section in so far as it affects the right of women to vote under the fundamental law of the nation, and in defiance of State Constitutions laws and limiting the suffrage to males.

THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

There seems to be more or less of speculation abroad regarding the kind of administration we are likely to have at the hands of Governor-elect Hartranft. There are those who predict its utter failure, and those who claim for it, in advance, a brilliant success. The line of reasoning in the two cases is somewhat peculiar. On one side it is claimed that he is so interwoven with what some term the "Cameron Ring," that he cannot fail to be loaded with obloquy, the weight of which will break him down. This point is variously elaborated, as the fancy of individual speculators turns, but the above is the essential point of the criticisms. On the other hand it is claimed that he is forewarned, and should be forearmed, that he will be untrammeled, so far as the leading features of his administration are concerned, and that he is possessed of a clear brain, sound common sense, and sagacity sufficient to bear him triumphantly through. These are the points, and their probabilities may be quite accurately measured.

That Governor Hartranft is on friendly terms with Senator Cameron is entirely probable,—and that he is on equally agreeable terms with others, who are not admirers of the Senator, is also probable. If he shall succeed in acting so faithfully toward all, as that he shall retain the friendship of opposing factions, we judge his administration will, so far, not be a failure. This is probably the key-note of his plan of administration. It would be folly for any to ask him to ignore Senator Cameron, or to make him an enemy,—and no one need think that such enmity is a presage of success. Mr. Cameron has hosts of friends, and his position before the public, his influence in the State, and his experience in public affairs render it entirely proper that he should be considered and his friendship retained. There are other prominent public men of whom the same may be said. So far as this goes, we hope that, as far as possible the new Governor will be friendly to all. We regard this as an element of success, and do not accept it as an evidence of wisdom that a public official should estrange any element of strength, from the support of his administration.

To say absolutely that Governor Hartranft will, or will not give us a successful administration,—whatever the standard of judgment may be, is to assume the gift of prophecy,—or to use an Americanism, "to count your chickens before they are hatched." We may, however, indicate some of the elements of a successful administration, and then judge, from our knowledge of his character, as to the probabilities of his realizing them.

1. The office itself should be lifted above suspicion, in regard to probity and honesty. It must be vigorously conducted. The Governorship is an executive office, and the various departments depend on the executive for their success. It has been claimed that as Auditor General, Mr. Hartranft was impeded in his work, although he was successful in his department, comparing it with other administrations. Yet there are moneys to be collected, and laws that need enforcement,—and it is essential that the Governor apply himself vigorously to this work. We have heard that the new Governor proposes to make this a feature of his administration. He proposes to infuse life and energy into the departments, and to make his entire administration representative in this respect.

2. The finances of the State will require great attention. If the new Governor can accomplish two things in this direction, these alone will redeem any other failures that may be made. One of these is to rapidly diminish the public debt, and the other to relieve the people from State taxation. Of course, these things are, to some extent, governed by law; but more than else, by the manner in which the laws regarding finance are administered. If the taxes on railroads and corporations remain unchanged, and are vigorously collected, and a careful economy is observed in the expenses of the government, the public debt cannot fail to be rapidly reduced, and the people, in a little while relieved of all direct State taxation. It is too much to expect that the entire debt shall be wiped out in three years, but if it is considerably reduced, it will give great *eclat* to the administration.

We might add other points, but these embody the essential requisites. If we have a pure, vigorous, economical administration, it must of necessity be successful. The rapid development of the resources of the State, the swift augmentation of the business of railroads and corporations, the steady increase in the value and productiveness of real estate, must afford an increasing revenue to the State. It is barely possible that three years may wipe out our debt, and probable that six years will do it. But all this will require prudence and care. We are greatly mistaken if these facts are not perfectly clear to the mind of the Governor elect. Hence, prudence and a proper regard for his own future will impel to the employment of the means essential to reach this end. We are not disposed to carp over his appointments, but we do value the general success of his administration. We greatly mistake his character if he fail in the hour of trial.

LINCOLN AND EMANCIPATION.

In the *Galaxy* for December, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Gideon Welles gives a long and serious chapter on "The History of Emancipation." He traces the idea of the proclamation of freedom as it culminated in necessity and and passed through Mr. Lincoln's mind, and describes the Cabinet meeting in which the preliminary proclamation was read. The President said that "not till all other measures and expedients failed had he come to the conclusion that this element which was arbitrarily used against us must be brought into the Union cause."

Having reached that conclusion, his decision was fixed and unalterable. The act and all its responsibilities were his alone. He had prepared the paper which he was again about to read without advice or assistance—had pondered over it for weeks, and been more confirmed in the rectitude of the measure as time passed on. There had been moments when he felt awed and overwhelmed by the gravity and magnitude of the subject and of what might follow, but his way was now clear—he knew he was right. Among other things, he said in a subdued tone, he had looked to a Higher Power for aid and direction. He had made a vow that if God gave us the victory in the impending battle he would receive it as an indication of the Divine Will that it was his duty to go forward in the work of emancipation. In a manner half apologetic, he said this might seem strange, but there were occasions, when, uncertain how to proceed—when it was not clear to his mind what he should do—he had in this way submitted to the disposal of a subject to a higher Power, and abided by what seemed the Divine Will. Events at Sharpsburg had confirmed and strengthened his original purpose in regard to emancipation, and he had no hesitation in issuing this preliminary order; the States interested would decide for themselves as to its consummation.

This was not the only occasion when he manifested the peculiar faith or trait here exhibited. It was doubtless to be attributed, in a great measure, to the absence of early religious culture—a want of educational advantages in his youthful frontier life. In the wilderness of Indiana fifty years ago there were few churches, and only an occasional wandering preacher furnished the sparse population with rude religious instruction. Although his early opportunities for religious improvement had been few, there was deep-seated within him a feeling of dependence and trust in that Supreme Intelligence which rules and governs all.

PERSONAL.

BARNUM took $25,000 profits out of Indiana this year.

LEWIS DOWNING, chief of the Cherokee nation, has just died at Tallequah.

IDA GREELEY now owns Chappaqua, it having been bequeathed to her by her mother.

COL. Rice, formerly of the Black Horse Cavalry, Richmond, Virginia, has just committed suicide.

WM. M. PARKS, of Brooklyn, has given $20,000 for a three-year old black colt named "Prospero."

THURLOW WEED, in the 75th year of his age, has given up smoking, after half a century's indulgence.

MR. S. C. HALL has made a present to Mr. Longfellow of Coleridge's inkstand. General James Grant was the bearer of the gift.

M'ME CHRISTINE NILSSON lost by the Boston fire to the amount of $51,000. She owned two stores on Otis street, both of which were entirely destroyed.

MR. JAMES A. FROUDE announces that the proceeds, belonging to him, of his whole course of lectures in Boston, will be given to the sufferers by the fire.

A MAN in Indiana, who has been exhibiting himself as a living skeleton, is growing fat, and finds himself threatened with starvation because his occupation is gone.

A MAN named Waggoner was shot and killed at Memphis, on Sunday, by a boarding-house keeper, while eating breakfast, for making remarks in regard to the fare.

WHEN Mrs. Fair's counsel presented his bill, she gave her beautiful Grecian nose a twist, and contemptuously declared that she didn' think that he was that sort of a man.

A FORLORN damsel in Norristown, Ind., has sued a wealthy manufacturer who refused to keep his promise of marrying her, for $15,000 as the price of her blighted affections.

GEN. BERDAN, of sharpshooting fame during the war, has established himself in St. Petersburg, Russia, as a manufacturer of fire-arms, and is doing a very profitable business.

M. PAUL MARRE, cure of Haravilliers (Seine-et-Oise), has left the Church of Rome, as he considers the infallibility dogma a violation of the Christian doctrine and of the rights of conscience.

Two gentlemen recently took a pedestrian tour from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco, a distance of 800 miles. They averaged 25 miles a day, and lived chiefly on Graham crackers and fruit.

EX-PRESIDENT FINNEY, of Oberlin, Ohio, has just passed his 80th birthday. He preached recently with his usual earnestness and effectiveness, and said to a friend at the close of the service, "If I can't preach I must die."

A SAN FRANCISCO woman covered the dress of another with her flounces in the horse-car, the other day, and when she left the vehicle she found that the obscured fair one had revenged herself by cutting her dress into shreds.

A SON of Brigham Young is making a tour of "Europe *and Asia*," inspecting the schools, and learning how to educate the Utah youth. They ought to be educated to eradicate superfluous step-mothers from the domestic problem.

A MONUMENT was recently erected in the cemetery at Milford, Pike county, Pa., in memory of General Daniel Brodhead by his descendants. General Brodhead was a revolutionary soldier, and for many years Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

HORACE HAWES, of San Francisco, who cut off his heirs with a shilling, and left $1,000,000 to found a University under most preposterous conditions, has been judicially pronounced insane, and the deed of lands to the Mont Eagle University null and void.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS, of New York, returned with his family from Europe on Monday, after an absence of five months. The special object of his visit was to attend the marriage of Miss Nilsson, after which he made the tour of England, Germany and France.

IT is reported that the venerable Bishop Smith, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, has selected Hoboken, N. J., as his residence for the next two years. The Bishop is about 80 years of age.

A MAN named Thorn was lately pardoned out of the State Prison at Thomaston, Maine, after a confinement of thirty years. Though a man of fifty, his child-like wonder at everything he saw, and his demonstrations of delight are said to have been like that of a young boy.

GAIL HAMILTON recently made an excursion down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay. She did not enjoy it, but says, philosophically: "Nevertheless, I am glad I went to the Saguenay. Something is accomplished when you have found one place in the world that you never want to go to again."

THE man who delivered himself up to the authorities at Brussels, alleging that he was an accomplice of Troppman in the murder of the Kinck family, is a Frenchman named Jardin, who has been passing under the false name of Ibert. He has confessed to the police that the story which he had told was an invention—a hoax.

THE City Missionary of Dubuque is overwhelmed and discouraged. He talked to an excited German, and the German said: "Dame it; why dond yo go to work? Vat in dy teeves has der use of your gone round mit dem pieces of baper? Dem was played oud. Dame it, go to work, and dond be acding der loafer mit your blows aboud dem religious bizness."

M. TISSOT, Minister of France at Morocco, has arrived in Paris, and brings from that country charts and topographical plans which are probably more complete and exact than those hitherto published. He has discovered the site of several Roman cities mentioned in Tacitus, Strabo, and Pliny, and he proposes to shortly publish on them a critical work of examination.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, who has now considerably exceeded the Scriptural limit of human life, is apparently as hale and active as he was a quarter of a century ago. He passes most of his time out of doors wandering about the hills which surround his lovely residence at Roslyn, and feasting his eyes with the beautiful scenery which encompasses him on every side.

MR. HURBERT DE BURGH, of Dublin, who recently made a determined attempt to take his own life, it is thought will recover. During the day of the attempted suicide he expressed a wish to have an interview with Miss Rogers, the lady to whom he was about to be married. This was permitted, and a most affecting scene took place. It is said that the marriage will take place after all.

REV. GILBERT H. ROBERTSON, formerly pastor of the Chestnut-street Presbyterian church, in Louisville, Ky., and son of the before the Presbytery, in session there for several days past, was on Saturday finally deposed from the ministry for drunkenness, lewdness and falsehood, as charged in the indictment against him. The peculiar circumstances of this case have attracted unusual attention all over the country.

SENATOR SUMNER can scarcely have benefited his health by his brief sojourn in the French capital. There was scarcely a day which did not bring with it its dinner or evening engagement, all of which the invalid Senator fulfilled with astonishing punctuality. We question whether the Presidential campaign itself could have caused him greater fatigue, though, under present circumstances, it might have occasioned him greater annoyance.—*Paris American Register.*

MANSARD, whose roofs are the subject of so much obloquy at present, was Superintendent of Public Buildings in the reign of Louis XIV. It is told of him that he possessed, to a remarkable amount, the power of subtle flattery, which he used to practice with great ingenuity upon the King. He would sometimes submit plans, portions of which were purposely made so impracticable, not to say absurd, that the King could not avoid detecting and pointing out the inconsistencies, whereupon Mansard would declare that if his majesty had not been a King he would have made a first-class architect, blaming himself the while for having made such blunders. It is not stated whether the famous roof was one of these latter, nor whether the King took fire at it when it was shown to him.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE *Herald* has a fire-proof Mansard in New York.

IT is said that fifty new furnaces are being erected at various points in the Pennsylvania iron regions.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error which made the word "business" read "bummer" has got the Chicago *Times* into trouble with a respected patron.

PHILADELPHIA chimes in with a proposal to forbid the construction of Mansard roofs within her limits unless they are built of fire-proof materials.

A BRUTE near Burlingame, Iowa, revenged himself on some horses that broke into his inclosure by cutting them frightfully and then turning them out.

HOLLOW walls, filled with water, are the suggestions of the *American Artisan* for securing fire-proof structures. The device is clearly stated and ingeniously defended by the author.

A MODERN VERSION of the old nursery tale of "Bo Peep," comes from Ireland, where recently in county Waterford, a man cut off the tails of thirty cows, to revenge himself on their owner.

IN parts of Iowa where timber is scarce the rank river bottom grass is used for fuel. It is twisted, when dry, into ropes, and, thus prepared, is said to give out an intense heat, and to have lasting qualities.

A MAN will die for want of air in five minutes, for want of sleep in ten days, for want of water in a week, for want of food at varying intervals, depending on constitution, habits of life and the circumstances of the occasion.

THE pews of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, in Madison avenue, New York, were sold by auction last week, one selling for as much as $1,500 premium and a rent of $2,500. The sale including rent and premium, realized $150,000.

A MONUMENT to the late General Meade is proposed in Philadelphia. Some one has remarked that when an eminent American dies the first thing his grateful countrymen do is to resolve to build a monument to his memory, and the next thing they fail to do it.

THE wardens of Christ Church, Boston, announce to all members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America that they will receive alms and offers of situations in aid of the sufferers by the fire, and that the rector and other members of the church will gladly become the channel of such Christian aid.

CONTACTORS, carpenters, stonemasons and all the other craftsman who are employed in building, will have plenty of employment in Boston this winter, and many are already flocking there to look for work. The price of building materials will advance, brick having already gone up $5 per thousand.

IT is stated that a decided effort will be made during the next session of Congress to perfect the retrocession of Alexandria to the District of Columbia. An active movement is on foot among the prominent citizens and business men of Alexandria to effect this object, under the belief that such a measure would conduce greatly to the improvement of the city.

THE Indianapolis *News* relates that a small girl, an inmate of the Orphan Home, is affected with disease of the ear, and is constantly stuffing small particles into that organ. Within the past few days the surgeon who is treating her has washed out five pieces of straw, two of coal, an apple seed, two small chicken bones, a piece of gravel and a black beetle.

A GRAND Exposition will take place in 1873, at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, near London, and the Commissioners have sent to the United States Government the rules and regulations, which are substantially the same as those of the Exhibition of 1851. The Departments of Arts and Sciences will be especially full, and will form the distinguished feature of the Exposition of 1874.

ALMOST simultaneously with the reported wonderful discovery of the golden island of Aruba comes an auriferous tale of the nugget findings in Guiana. The mines in this instance are said to be on the banks of the Orinoco, in a tropical paradise, where the earth produces spontaneously all that the stomach of man can digest, where the natives are anxious to work for nothing, and where emigrants cannot help becoming millionaires.

A SENSATIONAL story comes from Sheffield, England, to the effect that a lady there has just met, in the person of a minister of the Gospel, a burglar whom on several years ago discovered under her bed as she was about to retire. She gave no alarm, but knelt and prayed so fervently for the reclamation of sinners with guilty purposes in their hearts that the burglar left her unmolested, and from that night dated his reformation.

AN objection to the substitution of peat for coal, as fuel, has recently been presented in the upper districts of the northern counties of Scotland. In ordinary seasons peats are cut in the latter part of the spring and, being ready for stacking about the beginning of August. This year, in consequence of the unusual and long continued heavy rains, the peat could not be cut until very late, and it has not dried properly; in consequence, the people of the districts mentioned are threatened with a scarcity of fuel for domestic purposes.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa in regard to the disease which has lately broken out among the swine in that vicinity, says that it has no resemblance to hog cholera, and is much more fatal, never failing to kill within a few hours. The first symptom is soreness in the nose, followed frequently by bleeding. Then the tongue commences to swell, protrudes from the mouth and turns black, and the hog dies, frequently in an hour or less time after being attacked. No remedy has been discovered that affects it in the least.

OUR lumber business during the season about to close, has increased 8 per cent over that of 1871, and 10 per cent since that of 1870. Chicago, with her far-reaching railroad connections, without break from the interior through her lumber yards to points of delivery, is the mistress of this rich trade, which gives occupation to 200 firms. Last year, 1,200,000,000 feet of lumber were received here, which, with laths and shingles, constitute a business amounting to $21,000,000, and handling stuff which would fill a train of cars 600 miles long.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AMONG the treasure recovered from the wreck of the steamer America were two half melted mase sers, three feet long by eighteen inches wide, weighing about one hundred pounds, and described as looking like a piece of frozen clay bristling with oysters. These oysters were twenty dollar pieces, Mexican dollars and half dollars of American coinage, with dimes and half dimes for young oysters, and iron spikes, bits of brass and steel, to represent the shell-fish that are wont to burrow in the bed of the ocean, the whole forming a valuable specimen of of crustacea.

THE salt mines of Poland, it is stated, are the most beautiful and on the largest scale in the world. Visitors walk over four miles in the long, open galleries and there are many that have not been entered for years. These galleries undermine a whole town, and are places of popular amusement, where bands play, balls are given, and refreshments of every scale may be had at the buffet. A splendid chapel is fitted up in one mine, where mass is celebrated once a year; the ceiling, walls, pillars, &c., are all cut out of the solid, glittering, greenish salt.

THE English railways are certainly managed with great regard to the safety of their passengers. There are fifteen thousand miles of rail in the United Kingdom, and on the entire length during the past year the fatal number of accidents, including those to the employes of the road, was but one in every three hundred and seventy-three thousand passengers carried. Three-fourths at least of these were caused by careless attempts to enter or leave the trains while in motion. For damages for personal injuries the companies have paid in all one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

HON. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency, has returned to Washington, after having fully investigated the condition of the banks of that city after the fire. He reports that at the very outside the banks will not lose more than $2,000,000, as the result of the failure of their customers to meet their paper in consequence of the fire, while their ratio of discounts is upward of $85,000,000, and their surplus over $22,000,000. It is probable that this loss will be wholly charged up to account of surplus, which can be done under the National Banking law, leaving the capital entirely unimpaired.

THE St. Paul *Press* says that a gentleman who has just returned from a deer hunt on the frontier, brings news of an epidemic among these animals, which threatens to seriously affect the supply of venison. He says that herds were frequently seen in which there were dozens scarcely able to travel, and that large numbers of dead and dying deer were found in the woods. This disease seems to resemble in its symptoms the horse disease, which is now creating so much trouble throughout the country, and is probably in effect the same. We reckon up now in the list of sufferers, the horses, the cows, the swine, and the deer. What shall be added next?

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.

John R. Bailey, Collector.

A SAD STORY is told in a New York paper a few days since, from which, if true, a more powerful temperance lecture might be made than any Gough has lately delivered. A few years since Prof. Emile Provost, of the Sorbonne, Paris, was noted both in France and England as an electrician and machinist. About four years ago he was seriously injured in the head in a railroad accident, and never fully recovered. He exhibited a tendency to the intemperate use of liquor, and was warned that aberration of intellect would result unless he broke off the habit. A year ago he came to New York and formed a partnership with a brother scientist, and together they completed several useful inventions. Recently they became interested, in common with all New York inventors, in the subject of furnishing a substitute for horse power on the street railways. They had completed an electric machine which they professed was able to do the work of a four and a half horse power engine. Capitalists were ready to purchase the invention if the model was found to work satisfactorily, and an exhibition was given in their presence, but failed to show the desired results, and was postponed until the next day. Disappointed at this partial failure Provost drank to excess, and when the persons who were to witness the experiment arrived at his room at the appointed hour he was found dying from the effects of his dissipation and an overdose of laudanum. Such was the untimely end of Professor Provost, and not the least sad circumstances connected therewith is that his useful machine remains undeveloped.

We believe that Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia is the only pastor who has issued instructions for prayer for the abatement of the disease among horses that has lately spread over the country. Bishop Wood has written the following letter to his parishioners:

In all public calamities it is in accordance with the spirit of the Church that we should have recourse to God by prayer for their mitigation or cessation. We are now suffering from an affliction which most seriously interferes with public and private comfort, convenience, and even necessities, and whose results may be much more disastrous than we can now anticipate. We therefore prescribe the recitation of the prayer from the Missal *Pro Peste Animalium* for thirty days in all the masses in which it is permitted by the Rubric, trusting that God, in His infinite mercy will mitigate or cause to cease the present widely prevailing pestilence. We also request all religious communities in our diocese to recite daily for the special intention the Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

By order of the Right Reverend Bishop.
AUG. J. MCCONOMY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, November 8, A. D. 1872.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medical Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 107 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!

Lubin's Celebrated Perfumes,
Rimmel's Celebrated Perfumes,
Lowe's Celebrated Perfumes,
Cond ay's Celebrate l Perfumes.

Lowe's, Lubin's and Condray's Genuine Soaps,
Colgate's, Bazin's and Hall's Old Palm,
White Castile, No tled Castile,

English Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, of every style and quality, just received this day fresh (just imported) which we will sell at the very lowest priced, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES

We are in receipt of our Fall Stock of

Gas Fixtures,

Comprising all the late styles of
Verd. Antique, Bronze, Pat. and Glass Chandeliers; also the latest Improved Slide Chandeliers for Libraries, and Dining Rooms, which we are selling at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail.

No charge for hanging fixtures.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 Wood street

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS.

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,
Rear of 136 Wood Street,
Entrance off Virgin alley.

PLASTER—100 BBLS BEST CALCIN
At Plaster, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD

DRY GOODS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

New Ribbons and Flowers,
New Scarfs and Plumes,
Hats—new styles,
Ladies' Underwear,
Children's Underwear,
Skirts—Felt and Balmoral,
Yarns, Zephyrs, &c.

Gentlemen's Underwear.

Ribbed Shirts and Drawers,
Clouded Merino Shirts,
Clouded Merino Drawers,
Neckties, Scarfs, &c.

CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS.

BLACK, BLUE AND SCARLET.

Bustles, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.

HOODS! HOODS!

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
OPERA HOODS, JACKETS, &c.,
AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169,

Federal St., Allegheny.

EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS.

DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, SCARFS,

FURS, FURS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 AND 199

PENN AVE.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Latest Novelty Just Received.

DRY GOODS.

Specialties in Winter Goods!

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Red Flannels, White Flannels,
Bradley's Barred Flannels,
Gray Twilled Flannels,
Ladies' Woolen Cloths, &c.

Black Alpacas!

MOHAIRS, LUSTRES.
GRO DE LONDRES, &c.

COLORED ALPACAS!

New Colors, Corded and Plain, very low.

French and English Merinos,
Sateens, Delaines,
Repps for Ladies' Wrappers.

Waterproof Cloths,

ALL COLORS.

Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.,

For Men and Boys' wear, at the Lowest Prices.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE;

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Pendtres, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Pendtres, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

206 and 208 Liberty Street

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,

Having fitted on the above STORE of the manufacturers and agents for FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I woo d respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Allegheny, Councilmen and the public in general, to our stock of goods, during the winter season.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or dust.

I have also manufactories and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and cast Spiaral Radiator ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES

Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent.

The New Cone Furnace

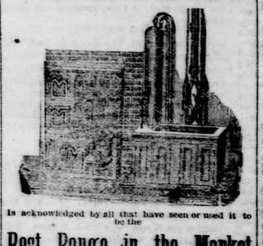
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENTERPRISE

COOKING RANGE!



Is acknowledged by all that have seen or used it to be the

Best Range in the Market

For the following reasons:

Its durability, being the heaviest Range in the market.

It will make more hot water than any other Range.

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It is the most convenient Range in use.

It is calculated to bake perfectly in both the elevated double ovens.

B. S. KOLL & CO.,

147 WOOD STREET.

One Fire Will Last All Winter.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE

REVOLUTION,

A new SELF-

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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TRADESMENS NATL BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

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Pleasant Valley Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 98 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 84 Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

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E. W. RAMSEY, G. M. GUMBERT,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, H. H. PALMER, JR.

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Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 200,000.
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....$ 200,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points, interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising the 1 grand steamships sailing from or to

Londen, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

GEO. B. HILL.—C. HANSON LOVE.—JAS. N. HILL.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, November 18, 1872.

The dark clouds which have been hanging like a funereal pall over the local money market since the 8th of October, are beginning to show considerable of a silver lining around their edges, and although the relieved borders are not as yet very large, the increase as the autumn of 1872 very large, the increase as the autumn of 1872 closes up its career becomes more and more perceptible, with indications that ere December over-on the earth with the mantle of winter, the linings will be large enough to cover the clouds, and the supply of money equal to the demand. Business men generally, elsewhere as well as here, are moving with extreme caution, practicing the strictest economy, curtailing expenses wherever, in the bounds of prudence, they can do so, making no new engagements and incurring no new risks for their own sake, and on the ground of safety this act is commendable, and must in a short time bring order out of the chaos so far as money matters are concerned. But is it not a lamentable thing that this country, when about emerging into an era of prosperity such as the world has never yet witnessed, should be halted, chagrined, mortified and driven back for the want of skill, perception, comprehension, ability and mind over matter to grapple with unprecedented, and unlooked for, and to manipulate and manufacture a bold out and manipulate them? "The past is pass," but there is a future for which provision should be made, and by the light which the past has shed upon its error the future should be taken care of. General Grant was right when he remarked, a few days ago, to some gentlemen who were conversing with him in regard to the circulating medium, "that it was all nonsense to say that the amount of currency which was required to carry on the business of the country a few years ago was ample to do it now. His knowledge shows him what is necessary, and it is to be hoped that he will use his power in the endeavor to have it obtained.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold	113⅝
U. S. 6's—1881	116¼
" " (coupons)	117
5-20s—1862	112⅝
5-20s—1864	113¼
" 1865	117¼
" 1865 new	114⅞
" 1867	115⅝
" 1868 (coupons)	115¼
10-40s	108⅝
" (coupons)	108⅝
Currency 6's	113½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¼
Erie	52⅝
Michigan Southern	88¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87
Rock Island	117¾
North Western, Common	84
Pacific Mail	35
Western Union Telegraph	77½
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅝
Toledo & Wabash	69
Fort Wayne	sales 94
Adams Express	94⅞
American Express	69
United States Express	78½
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	87¼
Marion	113¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Reed & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	96¾
Reading R. R.	97¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	44½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	88¾
Philadelphia & Erie	36
Lehigh Navigation	57½
Pittsburgh City 5's	73¼
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	46¾

NEW YORK, November 18, 1872.

Money stringent at 7 coin to ⅛ per cent. per day, closing at 1-16@⅛ per cent. per day. Discounts were close; prime names were not done under 12 per cent. while applications at bank exceed the abilities of the institution. Sterling was heavy under a limited demand and increased supply; prime long 108¼@108⅝; short 116@ 116¾. Gold was dull at 113⅛@113⅜, closing firmer, with a few sales at 113⅜. Loans 1-16 to flat for borrowing, then 1@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $62,000,000. Treasury disbursements $222,000. Governments dull and firm. State bonds quiet and steady. Stocks irregular; opened firm and a little better, but the advance was soon lost; then followed an advance of ¼@1⅞ per cent., Erie, United States Express and Northwestern common being the features, but under increased activity and dearness in the money market, again declined, closing dull at the lowest prices of the day. A counterfeit issue of income ten per cent bonds on the Union Pacific Railroad is extant.

GOVERNMENTS.—United State coupons '81, 117; 5-20s, '62, 112⅝; do '64, 112⅝; do '65, 112¾; new, '67, 114⅜; do '67, 115⅝; do '69, 115¼; new 6s, 104¾; 10-40s, 108⅝; currency 6s, 113¾.

BONDS.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee old, 74½; do new, 74½; Virginia new, 52; do old 44½; North Carolina old, 28; do new 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 77; Quicksilver 45; Adams Express 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express 87½; U. S. Express 87½; Pacific Mail 35; N. Y. Central 93½; Erie 52½; Harlem 113½; Michigan Central 114½; Northwestern 84; Preferred 87; Rock Island 107¾; St. Paul 61¼; Preferred 75; Wabash 69; Fort Wayne 93¾; Chicago & Alton 109½; Ohio & Mississippi 44½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 88; Lake Shore 88¼; Panama 91¾; Illinois Central 124; Union Pacific 34½; Hartford & Erie 7½; Central Pacific 97. Canton 36½.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY Nov. 18, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

W. Strems, Bellaire	1 car
S. Hathaway, Bellaire	1 "
J. Fordyce, Bellaire	1 "
E. A. Gochins, Bellaire	1 "
R. C. Selcrist, Bellaire	1 "
J. C. Scott, Bellaire	1 "
I. J. Williams, Bellaire	1 "
J. Miller, Bellaire	1 "
W. Williams, Bellaire	1 "
J. Gallagher, Bellaire	1 "
E. T. Atwood, Bellaire	1 "
Gregg & Cook, Upper Sandusky	2 "
Greenwald & K, Crestline	2 "
Thos. S lck, Crestline	1 "
Thos. Boggs, Mansfield	1 "
Gearhart & Bro, Mansfield	1 "
W. Barrick, Londonville	1 "
C. Gusselman, Orrville	1 "
W. Wertz Canton	1 "
W. Smith, Alliance	1 "
J. Gillespie, Coonsauville	1 "
Rudolph & Heimes, Canal Dover	3 "
Total	25

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale this morning footed up 900 to 950 head, against 1,200 @1,250 last Monday; of these 18 cars were from the west, mainly, if not all, from Ohio, while the balance were driven in from the adjoining country. With a full average demand and a diminished supply, the market opened with more life than for some time past, which, of course, produced a stronger feeling, and sellers were not long in making the discovery that they were, for once, in the ascendency, and, as might be expected, they made all they could out of it; it was conceded all round that the market was considerably better, both in regard to demand and prices, than for several weeks, and while the very best grades were not higher, common and medium stock were advanced from 25 to 50 cts per cwt., and there was no difficulty in realizing the advance, as the demand was fully up to the supply. The butchers seemed to be out in full force, from which it is fair to infer that the cold, bracing weather has increased the consumption of beef; this is evident from the fact that most of them were more anxious for stock, and to this increased demand may be attributed the stronger feeling to which reference has already been made. The average quality was common, the number of what is denominated strictly fat, light stock, being very small; however, the supply of all the different grades was pretty well up to the demand, although there was no surplus, but very few being left over unsold.

Prime to extra butcher stock averaging 1,300 @1,400 lbs, fat and smooth, 6¾@7¼—the supply of this kind, although equal to the demand, was very small; medium to good 1,100@1,200 steers, 6@6¼; common 1,000@1,050 steers, 5@ 5¾. Rough steers and oxen, 4@4½; old cows, 3@3½; bulls, 2½@3.

As we predicted in our last report, the ox trade has been overdone; the fancy prices realized on last Monday, induced stock dealers generally, and a few many outsiders, to turn their attention to oxen, and the result is they have been pouring in from all directions ever since. There is now but little inquiry for work oxen, and there are but few buyers, even of the butchers, prices having declined and the tendency is still downward. We now quote at 5 to 7¼ cts per lb, or $150@250 per pair, according to size and quality—last Monday there was sales as high as $300, and even $350.

Wm. Moonshine, 14 head Washington county stock, at 4¼@4½.

Sam Lowenshine, 14 head of Washington Co. stock at 4¼@5½.

Illig & Kestner, 42 head of mixed Green and Washington county stock at 4@6.65.

Carr & McAllister report 30 head of Washington county stock @6 cts.

R. Stouffer; 8 good Butler county oxen averaging 1,200, 5¼@7 cts.

Jas. Hanlin, 22 head of Washington county stock @5¼.

S. Trautman 21 head from Pennsylvania and 17 Ohio at 5@6¼.

S. Marks & Bro., 45 from Washington county at 4@5¾; 14 from Ohio at 6@7 cts.

Holmes & Hunter, 25 head of common Ohio stock at 3½@4¼.

Orr Williams & Co., 1 car of mixed Ohio stock at 4½@6.68.

G. F. Carter, 20 head common mixed Green county stock at 2½@4 cts.

W. Wertz, 1 car fresh cow at $42.50 per head.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 35 head of western stock at 3½@6 cts.

Sadler, Havens & Co., 5 cars of mixed Ohio stock at 3 to 6¼.

Greenwald & Kaha report 70 head of common to extra at 3½@7¼—shipped one car heavy stock.

Hazelwood & Blackstock, 18 head of Ohio stock at 4¼@6 cts.

Filmner & Sheltmantle report having disposed of 46 head of Butler Co. stock at 2@4¼.

John Cotton reports 5 small Butler Co. steers at 4½@4¾.

Henry Nagle, of Butler Co., 9 butcher cattle and 2 fresh cows—all unsold at 10:30.

Sol. Lowenthal sold 15 head of mixed Washington Co. stock for A. G. McPherson at 3½ to 5 cents.

Andy Stakely 2 bulls at 2¼c.

Zeigler & Lobman 25 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@5½.

Rothchilds & Haas report 16 from Butler and 5 from Washington Co. at 4¼@5¼.

Jacob Shamberg reports 41 mixed Washington Co. stock at 3¾@6¾.

Smith & Kraus 20 head of Ohio stock at 4¼@ 6¾c.

Jacob Needy reports 47 head mixed Washington Co. stock for Jos. Myers at 3@6½; 2 cars of his own from Ohio at 4@6¾.

Eli Katz sold for M. Rudolph 1 car common steers from Kenawha Co. 1,000 head averaging 1,000 lbs. at 3¼@4¼c; 12 pairs of oxen at from $175 @250.

M. Kaufman 13 head of Washington Co. stock at 4½@6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was small, about 700 head, and while the market was perhaps a shade stronger there was no quotable advance in prices. The demand for this class of stock during the past week, and for such, and only such, prices are higher; we now quote prime to choice veil at 5½@5¾, medium to good at 5@5¼, and common at 4½@5; solid packs at 5 to 5¼.

BROOM CORN.—There is a fair jobbing trade, but prices are unchanged; 4 to 7 cts, as to quality.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22. CARBON OIL.—Standard brands, 23½@24¼ cts free on cars—small lots 1@2 cts additional.

CHESTNUTS.—$5.50@4 per bushel.

CHEESE.—Is quiet and weaker, with an increased stock and diminished demand, but prices are still maintained; prime Goshen, 16½@ 17. Ohio Sweitzer, 13½@16¾.

CIDER.—The arrivals have been light all fall, not because it was scarce, but because nearly all our country men obtained consignments. Prices are nominally unchanged, $4.50@5 per bbl.

COUNTRY LARD.—7¼@8¾ cts per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bushel. Common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

COTTON YARNS, ETC., ETC.—White Carpet Chain, 38; Colored do., 43; Cotton Batting, 18; Cotton Twine, 36; Penn Mill, A No. 1, 41; Shooting, the per yard; Nonsuch, 12½; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine, 11½.

DRIED FRUIT.—Continues very dull, but an increased demand within the next few weeks it is not likely that there will be any improvement in prices for some time. Apples are quoted at 4 to 6 cts, and Peaches at 8 to 9 for prime halves.

EGGS.—The stock of fresh is light and prices are maintained, 32 cts, when guaranteed as such. Limed are selling all the way from 22@30, according to quality and condition.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 5 to be additional for smaller lots.

FISH.—The following quotations are for full weights; Bay Mackeral No. 1, $18 per bbl; Shore No. 1, $20; do. No 1, extra, $22; Mess No. 1, $23; extra No. 1 do., $30; extra No. 2, $14; No. 2, $12; No. 3 large, $10. White Fish, $6. Trout, $5. Lake Herring, $3. Medium Cod, 6c per lb, large cod, 7 cents.

FLOUR.—Trade, as might be expected, is considerably restricted for want of transportation, but there a fair volume of business, nevertheless. Prices, as compared with last week, are unchanged, but the market is easy, and this seems to be the situation in all the leading centers, including New York and Liverpool. We continue former quotations; $7.50@7.75 for spring wheat, and $8.00@8.25 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN.—The Grain trade continues dull though all that can be expected under existing circumstances; the most noticeable feature is a perceptible falling off in the receipts, and dealers are anticipating better prices as soon as the demand sets in again. Wheat is quiet but unchanged—what little inquiry there is comes mainly from country millers; we continue former quotations $1.60@1.65 for fair to prime red; $1.70@ 1.75 for amber, and $1.80@1.85 for white. The demand for Oats continues very light, but the offerings are small, and prices are unchanged; ranging from 38 to 39 cents for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is dull also, but the offerings are small, and prices in consequence are still maintained; 56 to 58c. New Rye Corn is still quoted at 68 to 70, there has been very little movement in Rye for some time past, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at 78 to 80 Barley, 80 to 85 for common to fair, and 90 to 95 for prime to choice.

GROCERIES.—Coffee.—More horses on the streets to-day made a better business appearances, and we now look for a general renewal of trade such as existed before the "epizootic" set in. China and fancy Rio Coffees are not easily bought at any price, so scarce are they in every market, but roasting stock is in better supply at somewhat easier figures. Fine Javas are now selling at a fraction above fancy Rio, and all other descriptions of mild Coffees are off a little. Sugar.—The market for raw and refined is still firm and the figures high. The scarcity of refined sugars in the next month—occasioned by the withdrawal from manufacture to enable the refiners to clean up and take stock, as is usual at this season, together with a want of stock on the market,—will likely advance prices in December. Syrups.—All grades are freely offered at slightly reduced figures. Rice.—Carolina firmer and prices higher at Charleston and Savannah. Rangoon and Patna without change. Carolina can now be bought here as cheap as foreign.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; Coffee, 13; B. 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12¾; Chesapeake Ex. C., 12½; Molasses Sugars, 8½@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11½@11¾.

SYRUPS.—Choice Rio 33; Prime 32; Good 31; Fair 29; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Alspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY.—There is a good demand, as I the market is firm although prices are not quotably higher; sales of baled at $25@28 per ton. The receipts by river have been a usually large during the past day or two, but as an offset there is very little hay coming in from the adjoining country, and the arrivals by rail are small.

HONEY.—Sales 25@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 winter strained 75@80 cts, and scarce.

LUMBER.—Following are the yard prices Unplaned Lumber, per M. of 1,000 ft.: $55 for common, per M. ft., $55; second do., $30 third do., $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $40; planed inbar—First common, $30; clear, $74; flooring boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $55; do, on one side, $33; moulded watherboarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $26; one half-inch patent unplaned $20; twelve inch vertical do., $33; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,60; ath, $4.50.

ONIONS.—Sales, in small lots, at $2.50@3.25 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES.—Prime Peach Blows may be quoted at 68 to 70c per bushel by the car load, and 5 to 7c additional for small lots in store. Sweets unchanged at $3.50@4 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 14@15 cts. per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 7½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11¾; Short Rib sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾c; Dried Beef, 18 c Lard, in tierces, 9¼c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 11c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS.—There is a steady demand for Flax Seed at $1.95@2 per bushel.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY.—Highwines firmer and higher, we now quote at 92@93 cts per gallon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 18—5 P. M.—Consols: for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s of '62 90¾; '67 91; 10-40s 87¾; new 88¼; Erie 41¼. Tallow 45s 3d. Turpentine 39s 6d @40s.

FRANKFORT, November 18.—5-20s of '62 96¾.

PARIS, November 18.—Rentes 52f 82c.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Cotton firmer: middling upland 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 10¼@ 10¼d; sales 13,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Bacon 28s 3d. Mess pork 86s. Beef 63s 6d. Lard 39s. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib do 37s. Tallow 44s 3d.

ANTWERP, November 18.—Refined petroleum 54f.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Total beaves for week, 8,854, or 1,400 more than previous week; for the year 111 cars at Communipaw, 78 at Hunderth street, and 60 at Weehawken, making 4,900, against 4,100 last Monday; market opened very good, and is generally for fat cattle, which are scarce but common dropped off at ¼@½ from strong rates of Friday before close. Prevailing rates at 9½@10c for Texans, and 8@11c for some poor little natives, and 12@13c for medium to good, and 13¾@14c for prime; a few 900 wt fancy cattle selling at 14¾c; large numbers of poor little hoppers brought the average down to 11¾c. The Texans were unusually good; there were 70 cars to day. New York State is third in order of supply, giving about 1,500. Sales to-day 8 cars Texans, 560 lbs, at 10@10¼c; 15 cars, 5¾ cwt, 9½c; 5 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 13¾c; 5 cars fine Ohio, 8¾ cwt, 14@14¾c; 4 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 12c; 6 cars rough Missouri, 6 cwt, 10@11c. Sheep: total 29,000, or 500 more than the previous week; for today 11,500, largely poor stock, at 5¾ @6¾; good sheep sell at 6@6½c; wild pens to extra 6¾@7c. Lambs are worth 6¼@8¼c; sales: 2 cars Canada lambs, 74 lbs 8¼c; 1 car 79 lbs 8¼c; a car 80 lbs Michigan sheep 8¾c; 5 cars fat Ohio 90 lbs 6¾c; a car 97 lbs thin State 6¾c. Hogs: receipts 57,800 for the week, against 46,800 previous week; for to-day 145 cars, and no change from 4¾@5c for live, and 5¾@7c as extremes; for dressed, those of 180 lbs selling at 6¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Beeves in demand and advanced; choice Pennsylvania and western steers $5@5,00; fair to good $4@7,00; common $4@5,50. Sheep in demand at $5@6,50. Hogs lower; $6,25@6,75. Sales of 2,200 beeves, 10,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling upland 19¼c; sales future 26,300 bales; November, 18 5-16@19c; December, 18 9-16@18¾c; January, 18 11-16@ 18¾c; February, 18¾@18 15-16; March, 19¼@ 19 5-16c; April, 19¾@19¾c; May, 19 9-16@ 19¾c. Flour moderately active and unchanged; superfine western and State $5,80@6,10; common to good, $6,80@6,95; good to choice, $7@7,70. Rye flour steady at $4,75@6,30. Whisky steady and a shade better, and more doing at 95½@96c. Wheat higher; winter quiet and very firm; rejected spring, $1,28¼@1,35; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1,50@1,53; amber western, $1,70. Rye scarce and firmer; western in store, 84c. Barley in fair request and steady; prime western 95c. Corn a shade firmer; steamer western mixed 63c; sail do 63¼@63½c. Oats active and higher; white 48 @51c; black western 43@47c. Eggs: prime western 32c. Coffee: firmer; Rio 15@18¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@10c; Cuba 9¾@11c. Molasses dull; clayed 20@25c. Rice firm at 7¾@8¼c. Petroleum: crude 14¾c; refined 27¾c. Turpentine quiet at 40c. Provisions: mess pork dull and heavy at $15,70@15,75. Beef quiet. Cut meats weak; bellies 8@8¼c; middles more active and firm; long and short clear December and January 7¾c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 7¾@ 8c; kettle 8¾c. Butter quiet; western 10@ 16c. Cheese steady at 11@12c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Business is fairly active for the season, and commission houses representing flannels and blankets are distributing fair quantities of goods. The stock of flannels in first hand is light, some of the agents being sold ahead of production, and advanced prices are sustained. The Boston clothing trade are in this market, operating in woolens. Cotton goods remain very strong, and fine bleached sheetings continue to show an advancing tendency. Hill's bleached shirtings are up ½c per yard. Foreign goods are quiet, but firm, for plain dress goods, black silks, woolen and Italian cloths. The operation of Brown, Dutton & Co., wholesale millinery dealers, is announced, and Andrews, Salmon & Smith, of this city, have suspended. The *Daily Bulletin* says the New York fur importers lose heavily through the Boston fire, having large profits outstanding there. on, on which they are offered settlements of 15 to 25 per cent. on the dollar.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middlings 18¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $7@7.25. Corn nominal; old, 40@42c; new, 37@38c. Rye quiet at 67@70c. Oats nominal at 27@30c. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Eggs, 30c. Butter and Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Moss pork steady with a moderate demand at $13.25. Lard firm and in fair demand; steam, 7¾@7¾c; kettle, 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand but holders firm; shoulders, 4½; clear rib sides, 7¼c; clear sides, 7¼c, all loose and from fifteen to twenty days in salt. Bacon in light demand but holders firm; shoulders, 8¾@8¾c; clear sides, 10¼c. Hogs quiet at $3,70@3,90. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in active demand, and prices advanced; No. 1 spring Chicago $1,16@1,16½; No. 2 do $1,07; No. 3 do@93½c. Corn demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 32c. Oats demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 29@29½c, regular and fresh. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2 53¼c. Barley in active demand and prices advanced; No. 2 fall, 90@94½c. Mess pork active and in fair demand; new $13@13,12½. Lard firm and in fair demand at 7½c. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; hog shoulders 4½c; long clear 6¾c; short rib middles 6¾@6¾c; loose ½c higher. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 89c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 18½c. Flour quiet; extra family $6,50. Wheat nominal at $1,40@1,55 on arrival. Corn dull and declined; mixed and white on arrival 42@43c. Oats quiet at 28@30c. Barley 70@ 80c. Hogs steady at $3,70@4,10 for light and extra heavy. Provisions quiet; mess pork $13,50. Bulk shoulders 4½@4¾c; clear sides 7@7¼c, lower. Lard: thrives 6¾@6¾c; clear 6¾@ 7c. Bacon steady at $8,75@9,00 for shoulders and 10@10½c for sides

NEWS.

...e Applied For.

...re filed an application for di...ommon Pleas Court yesterday ...ing a separation from her husband ...shire, on the grounds of ill treatment ...sery. The parties were married in ...ngland in 1854.

Robbery of a Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, visited the Allegheny Small Pox Hospital, near Claremont, and discovered that it had been robbed of furniture, bedding, etc., to about the amount of two hundred dollars. There is not the slightest clue to the burglars, and it is supposed that the theft was committed some days ago.

Alleged Aggravated Assault.

On Saturday Michael McGovern was badly cut on the head with a hatchet, as he alleges, in the hands of a woman named Mary Gallagher. The parties live on Armstrong's row in the Twelfth ward, and yesterday Michael made an information before Alderman Strain, charging Mary Gallagher with aggravated assault and battery. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing next Wednesday afternoon.

Bill in Equity.

A bill in equity was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, by Robert Bridges vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company. The orator claims that he is the owner of a piece of land on the south bank of the Monongahela river in Mifflin township, of about fourteen acres, on which he has a vineyard, and that the railroad company have appropriated a strip of about sixty feet, running through the entire tract. A subpœna was asked for and awarded. The case will come up for argument hereafter.

Temperance Alliance.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Temperance Alliance, held in the rooms of the Christian Temperance Alliance, yesterday morning, communications were read from some of the most prominent, leading temperance men, representative heads of various temperance organizations, throughout the State of Pennsylvania, recommending the propriety of calling a State Temperance Convention at an early date. A more definite decision will be given after the next meeting, November 25th, as to the time of holding the meeting, &c. It is hoped that all who are in sympathy with this Temperance movement will be present at the next meeting of the Alliance, at their rooms on next Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full and complete account will be found in next Tuesday's papers.

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest.

Special attention is due to this days' advertisement of the Boston Square Dealing Clothing stores, 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny. It appears that in addition to the attraction of their fine display of perfect goods at very low one price rates—they are to have large invoices of slightly damaged goods from the parent house at Boston, which will be offered at merely nominal prices, so low indeed, that customers will be amazed; but as an immense stock was injured by water in the rough handling, large quantities will be unhurt, and almost giving them away, to put them quickly into the hands of consumers. A fine chance is therefore now offered for all classes to get rare bargains.

An Heiress Brought to Grief.

Miss Jennie Scott is a lady of modest pretentions when referring to her financial matters, though her estimates are said to be something unreliable. Dianna Fairfax yesterday related to Alderman McMasters this anecdote about Miss Scott: Some time ago Jennie came to board with her; she represented that she was the heiress to a large estate, and that she possessed the round sum of forty thousand dollars safe in the hands of her guardian. The landlady supposed very naturally that a board bill of a few hundred dollars would be a small matter to such a fortune. While the girl was at the house she became the mother of a child, which shortly afterwards died. Now Mrs. Fairfax alleges that she girl left the house, being indebted to her for boarding, medical attendance, funeral expenses and cash to the amount of $260. The young heiress, who is but seventeen years of age, was arrested in a brothel kept by a colored woman on Colwell street.

The South Side Cutting Affair.

Mention was made yesterday of a young man who was very mysteriously cut in West Pittsburgh, Thirty-fourth ward, on Saturday night. The wounded man is confined to the house on account of the injury, and yesterday his mother, Mary Joyce, appeared before Alderman Strain and made an information, charging Patrick Conroy with aggravated assault and battery. She alleges that on Saturday night her son, who is twenty years of age, was walking along the street peacably and disturbing no one, when the defendant suddenly and without warning, attacked him with a knife, cutting him in the face and neck. The woman brought a certificate from Dr. Brewster, the attending physician, setting forth the extent of the injuries. A warrant was issued for the defendant.

The same prosecutor also charged Bridget Conroy, the wife of Patrick, with assault and battery, alleging that she had attacked the child of the prosecutor, a girl eight years of age, and beat her severely. Warrant issued.

Resulted Fatally.

On Saturday John Snyder, a resident of Saltsburg, on the Connellsville Railroad, attempted to jump on a shifting engine at Port Perry switch, for the purpose of riding home, but missed his footing and fell to the ground. The engine passed over one foot and hand, mangling them so terribly that amputation was rendered necessary. Immediately after the accident the injured man was carried into the house of Mr. John Adams at Port Perry, where he received every attention possible. Mr. Snyder was a coal miner by occupation and a sober, industrious man, highly esteemed by all who know him. The injuries resulted fatally at ten o'clock, Monday morning. The deceased was a married man and has a family, having a wife and eight children. He was thirty-nine years of age. The remains will be buried this morning at ten o'clock, from his brother's residence at Turtle Creek, and the funeral will be attended by St. John's Lodge, No. 0. F. of Braddock's Fields, and other lodges from East Liberty and Wilkinsburg.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending November 17, 1872:

Diseases of the Bowels, 1; Consumption, 3; Croup, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 2; Debility, 1; Disease of Brain, 1; Disease of Heart, 1; Exhaustion, 1; Puerperal Fever, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever, 1; Inflamation of Brain, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 4; Inflamation of Lungs, Typhoid, 1; Inflammation Endocardium, 1; Inanition, 1; Old Age, 3; Paralysis, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Tetanus, 1; Unknown, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were under one year 10; from one to two, 4; from two to five, 4; from five to ten, 1; from ten to fifteen, 2; from fifteen to twenty, 2; from twenty to thirty, 6; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 2; from eighty to ninety, 1; from ninety to one hundred, 1.

Males, 21; females, 19; white, 39; colored, 1; total, 40

"Our Diocese."

A small sixteen column paper edited by Rev. M. A. Tolman, devoted to the Missionary and Local interests of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, published quarterly at Franklin, Pennsylvania, price per annum 25 cents. We have before us, the fourth number of the *Diocese*, which completes its first volume. The promise of the 1st number has been well kept throughout the volume. The paper and type are faultless. We confess our surprise that the publisher announces his purpose of continuing for another year to publish this little gem, this *omnium gatherum* of Diocesan news without advancing the price of it. The watchful editor makes note and record of the many Episcopal and Missionary visitations of our laborious Bishop, and all the events of Church work, thus op, of all convocations, consecrations, institutions rendering worthy of its name his charming and useful quarterly, *Our Diocese*.

It will continue to furnish to the clergy, laity and to the Sunday and parochial schools of the Church a sheet at once so good and so useful for almost nothing, we will not further object. It can stand it, it is not our business to complain.

The Ox and the Iron Horse.

The ox was considered rather forward when he ventured to come into the city and attempted to fill the position so long and ably occupied by the noble steed. No one supposed for a moment, however, that the ox would so far forget his proper station and position in society as to attempt to dispute the right of way of the iron horse. Yesterday, however, such a thing did occur, however, and afforded considerable amusement to a large crowd. A wagon loaded with grain and drawn by a yoke of oxen was run against a post between the depot and the river elevator, and as the load was very heavy and the oxen couldn't be persuaded to back it out. The animals stood about the centre of the railroad track, and in a few moments a train came along. The oxen, with that characteristic stubbornness, refused to be pushed or pulled to one side, and so the train was obliged to stop. After considerable exertion and testing several methods to induce the oxen to change their position, two men setzed hold of the animals' tails and managed to pull them to one side while the train passed. The engineer remarked that he would have gone ahead but he wasn't sure that the cow-catcher would work in this case.

Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening last, at Franklin Street School House, James M. Atkinson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. M. Snodgrass, Esq., acted as Secretary. The names of the following gentlemen were suggested for Councils and the different ward offices:

Select Council—Charles Lowery, Esq.

Common Council—John Lowery, Esq.

School Director—Samuel Mears, Esq., and John Marshall, Esq.

Alderman—Joseph A. Butler, Esq.

Assessor—Ed. C. Mathews, Esq., and William J. Logan, Esq.

Assistant Assessors—Luke Chapman, Esq., and George W. Massey, Esq.

Board of Revision—Samuel McElhany, Esq.

Constable—John George, Esq.

Judges of Election—Jos. H. Roush, Esq.

Inspector—William Shore, Jr.

Return Inspector—William Simpson, Esq.

A resolution was passed leaving the nominations open until Friday evening next, in order to allow those who were not present an opportunity to add to the list if they desire to do so.

The Primary Election will be held on Saturday afternoon next, at the school house.

Superior Mince Meat prepared by ourselves expressly for family use, put up in half gallon and two gallon stone jars. J. B. Hubley & Co., 59 Penn ave.

THE PENN STREET TRAGEDY.

Investigation by the Coroner—Testimony Adduced—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at the singular sudden death which occurred on Penn street Sunday afternoon, and the particulars of which were published in the GAZETTE of yesterday.

The following testimony was adduced:

Sarah Humphreys sworn.—Keep the boarding house at No. 642 Penn street; have been acquainted with John Harden for two years; James Corbett came to my house six months ago; on Saturday evening Harden, Corbett and Thos. Murray came from work between six and seven o'clock; Harden and Corbett went out soon afterwards. Harden came in about eleven o'clock at night; I did not see him, don't know what time Corbett came in; yesterday morning before I got up they were out again; they were at breakfast at about seven o'clock; there was a little sign of liquor on both of them. They both went out together after breakfast, together with Thomas Murray and James Frawley; the four men came in together between ten and eleven o'clock; Harden sat down in the dining room, pretty tight, and at last he commenced to go up stairs to bed; Frawley and myself helped him up stairs to bed; he had no power in his legs at all; we put him in bed and covered him up; coming down stairs we found Corbett sitting in the hall; he could not speak, he was so drunk; Frawley and I took him up stairs and put him in bed; the men were both put in the same room, but different beds; that was the last I saw of either of them until Corbett fell down about three o'clock yesterday afternoon; no one saw him fall. We only heard the noise, there was no one up stairs except Harden's little boy, from the time they were put in bed until he fell down stairs; when I found Corbett, he was lying on his back at the foot of the stairs, unable to speak; he died about twenty minutes before five o'clock this morning; he never; spoke I can't say where the men got their liquor. Both of them were in the habit of getting drunk. Corbett was about twenty-seven years of age, and a single man. He was a native of Ireland. Harden was fifty-four years of age. He was a widower, and leaves one son seventeen years old. When I found Harden, he was lying on the floor dead; had been dead some time.

Patrick James Frawley, sworn.—Am a metal weigher for the Valley railroad, and board at No. 642, (Mrs. Humphrey's), Penn street; went out on Sunday morning between seven and eight o'clock; had two drinks of rye at that time; then came in and had breakfast; then went out again, and had three more drinks of whisky; we then came back to the house; helped Mrs. Humphreys take Harnden up stairs; don't remember helping Mr. Corbett up stairs; we got part of the whisky at McCafferty's, on Penn street; then we got some at Smith's; there were only the two, deceased and myself, at first; then Mr. Murray joined us; Harnden and Corbett were both drunk on Saturday night.

Thomas Murray, sworn.—Board at No. 642 Penn street, and work on the Valley Railroad; yesterday morning, after breakfast, Corbett asked me to go out and have a drink; I went; Harnden, Corbett, Frawley and myself made the party; we had three drinks a piece; I took a pint home.

James Barden, sworn.—Am a son of John Harden, and board in same house; the last time I saw father was yesterday morning at breakfast; it was four P. M. when I heard of his death; I was up stairs at one P. M. and he was asleep and breathing very heavily then; did not speak to him; he has drank very heavy for a long time past; he was a native of Ireland; he had no money and I have none.

Dr. J. A. Duncan, sworn.—Am a practicing physician; was called about four o'clock yesterday afternoon to see the man who had fallen down stairs; I found him laboring under concussion of the brain; while examining him, I was called up stairs by Mrs. Humphreys to see Harden; he was lying on his back with his head back on the floor; he was dead and had been dead some time; examined him carefully and found no external marks of violence; am of the opinion he died of congestion of the brain, superinduced by strong drink; found nothing to indicate poison, think the drinks of whisky would be sufficiento to cause congestion; was informed that James Corbett was in a beastly state of intoxication, I deemed it advisable to let the effects of the whisky wear off before operating on him; in the evening I called again and found a considerable contusion on the right side of the head, being evidently the source of compression of the brain; I made an incission to the skull, when I found a fracture; found portions of the bond pressing on the brain; Dr. Ahland and myself trepanned the skull and elevated the depressed pieces of skull; after the operation he seemed to revive a little; at midnight found him in a comatose condition; have no doubt that there was an internal fracture of the base of brain.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the opinion of Dr. Duncan, that deceased died of congestion of the brain. It is stated that proceedings will be instituted against the saloon keeper who sold the liquor to the parties.

POLYTECHNIC.

Meeting of the Association—Arranging for a Course of Lectures—Discussing the Horse Disease.

The Polytechnic Association held a regular meeting last evening at their rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, President Paul in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Wm Hartupee, Mr. A. A. Alexander was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. Joseph Jenks and Dr. Jennings were admitted as members.

Mr. Allen, of the Committee on Lectures, reported that the committee had been considering the subject upon which they had been appointed. He thought that Library Hall could be secured for holding the lectures in. The Committee had been considering some plan by which Prof. Tyndall, who is now lecturing in Philadelphia, might be secured. They had ascertained that the Western University also desired to secure Prof. Tyndall, and the Committee thought by uniting the services of the lecturer could be secured for the full course. The Committee have not yet opened a correspondence upon the subject. The report was received and the Committee continued.

The subject of the horse disease was then taken up for consideration, and the committee to whom the matter was referred was called upon to report.

The committee was not prepared to submit a written report, and each member present gave the result of his investigations during the past week.

Dr. Jennings, one of the committee, said that he had found nothing special to report. Horse owners who undertook to treat the disease themselves, he had found, generally failed, and to this was generally to be attributed the cause of the fatal cases. In some instances the disease had assumed the form of a colic, and he had known several fatal cases. He was now attending four sick horses at the stables of Messrs. Seltzer, McKay & Co., which had this form of the disease.

Dr. Benham said that many persons had adopted the idea that the disease was a form of the heaves or pink eye. He wished to allay the fears of some ignorant persons who imagined that their children were liable to take the scarlet fever from the animals. He would assure them that there was not the slightest danger. The Doctor spoke of the new form which the disease had assumed—that of the dropsy—and said that a few cases had appeared in this city. He thought the disease was brought on by overwork, insufficient attention and lack of good care. He urged that the animals should receive the best use, and especially when getting over or injured, and Mr. Walson says of his visitors, "They were very gentlemanly burglars."

Thus, far the affair seems enveloped in the most profound mystery, and the operation was so well managed that not the slightest clue can be found.

THE HAY-HUMBERT CASE.

The Long Contest Near an End.

The celebrated Hay-Humbert contested election case in the matter of the First ward Aldermanship, bids fair to at last be definitely settled. This case, it will be remembered, originated about two years ago, and was appealed to the Supreme Court by the Hay party and came up last November term for argument. It was prepared and the case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutors a *non pros* being entered. C. C. Taylor, attorney for Humbert, has now instituted proceedings at the Court of Common Pleas against Alex. Hay, H. Darlington, Edward Kincaid and thirty-four others to recover the costs in the suit. A writ was issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff.

A Fact Worth Noting.

One of the most interesting features in connection with our city's growth, during the last decade is the advancement made by our manufacturers. Ten years ago nearly all manufactured articles used here such as furniture, safes, scales, wagons &c., were brought from the east, but now all this has hassed away for our local manufacturers, having turned their particular attention in that direction, were soon enabled to lead their eastern competitors. A signal evidence, of this fact was furnished us a few days ago by an inspection and comparison of two wagons—one of eastern and the other home manufacture. The first was brought on here by Mr. Allen Kirkpatrick, grocer on Liberty street, and the other manufactured at the well known establishment of Mr. H. Weir's, corner of 12th and Jenkins. The comparison in every way exhibited the superiority of the last mentioned vehicle, as regards proportion, finish, style and apparent strength and was but another evidence of our assertion of the excellence of home manufactures.

This, however, is not the only excellent piece of work put out from Mr. Weir's establishment. There are specimens of his manufacture all over our city streets, which have seen more service than any eastern vehicle ever brought here. It seems surprising that some of our people still cling to the old idea and send east, when they can get better accommodations at home. There are others, however, who act more wisely; among those who have given evidence of their opinion of Mr. Weir's wagons by purchasing them are Messrs. Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, L. J. Blatchard, E. H. Meyers & Co., J. H. Lippincott, Fulton, Bollman & Co., England & Bindley, Wallace, Cavitt & Co., John White, Jr., Dithridge & Co., Keystone Glass Co., Mc. Allister & Gardner, Laing & McKallip, James McAteer, Fleming, Agnew & Co., S. B. Floyd & Co., M. Steele & Son, S. Ewart & Co., Aiken & Co., S. S. Marvin & Co., Bissell & Co., Reddick & Co., Bailey, Farrell Co., Arbuckles & Co., Wm. A. Welsh & Co., W. J. Meek, D. W. C. Bidwell & Co., and many others who cannot be named here. Some of them have been patrons of Mr. Weir for the past eight years. They tried the east and came back to it, extending to him again, thus evidencing that their opinion has was the best place in the country to get good wagons. His establishment is at the corner of Washington and Poplar streets, Pittsburgh, where all in need of the best of vehicles at the lowest prices should call.

Letters Held for Postage.—George W. Gill, Columbus, Ohio, 3c.; David Kelley, Sarversville, Pa., 3c.; John S. Teese, Chicago, Illinois, 3c.; Richard Turner, Bakerstown, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. C. D. Rising, Chicago, Illinois, 3c.; Jos. Schneider, Sacramento, California, 3c.; Brown & Irwin, Dayton, Ohio, 3c.; Miss Mary Reno, Rochester, Pa., 3c.; Miss Kate R. Walters, Hollidaysburg, Pa., 3c.; B. L. Hoffman, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. Mattie E. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. M. McGrew, Greenpoint, New York, 3c.; Martin Thorpe, Grafton Station, Ohio, 3c.; George L. Reis, New Castle, Pa., 3c.; E. A. Hemhold & Co., Saxonburg, Pa., 3c., J. Nicholls, Utah, Pa., 3c.; Carl Meyer, Adrain, Michigan, 3c., John D. McCord, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. M. Williams, Sheakleyville, Pa., 3c.

BREVITIES.

....Oxen are not worth so much as they were.

....The Third Ward Allegheny Republican wigwam was taken down yesterday.

....Don't work your horse to soon, or he will take the dropsy and suddenly drop off.

....An account of the Penn street tragedy would make an excellent temperance tract.

....Ten cars were running yesterday on the Citizens' Passenger Railway and the same number on the Ormsby road.

....About this time the question begins to suggest itself—Will the enterprising city of Pittsburgh provide a skating park for its citizens this winter?

....The Polytechnic Association are talking about [illegible] If we can't have Froude let us have Tyndall.

....The horses are gradually recovering, and many animals, which were the first ones attacked in this city, were on the streets yesterday, apparently almost as well as ever.

....The accommodation train on the Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore Railroad, will resume its old place on the schedule, and depart from this city at 11 P. M., this evening.

....Alderman Peter Bolster has been appointed tax collector in the Third ward, Allegheny, and warns all tax-payers of the penalty if they don't come down with the stamps by the first of December.

....At midnight on Monday a pile of railroad ties lying near the head of Anderson street, Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire. The Columbia Hose Company extinguished the flames without sounding an alarm.

....Mr. John Buchanan has been nominated as Great Prophet by the Great Council of the State of Pennsylvania, I. O. R. M. Titusville, we understand has been decided upon as the place of meeting in May next.

....Yesterday morning the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company was held at the Monongahela house, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, M. W. Beltzhoover; directors, R. F. Jones, Wm. K. Nimick, John McD Crossan and Wm. M. Hecla.

....Yesterday morning a nurse who was carrying an infant child of Benjamin Curry, of the Twenty-ninth ward, Birmingham, fell on the sidewalk, and the child's head was dashed against the curbstone, fracturing its skull. Dr. Riggs was summoned and dressed the wound, and it is thought that the child will recover.

....Some of the ladies of the Allegheny Third ward some time ago presented the Third Ward Greeley Club with a flag, intending that it should be kept by the Democrats of the ward, and no particular organization. A few weeks ago the club disbanded and presented their Captain, Mr. John Deitz, with the flag. Two of the ladies yesterday entered suit before D. L. Smith, for the recovery of the flag.

....The inhabitants of Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny, have lately made numerous complaints about the trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which have occasioned a great inconvenience to them by stopping on the street. The Railroad Committee of Allegheny Councils propose to inquire into the matter, and see if the nuisance cannot be abated. The Committee will hold a meeting some evening this week for that purpose.

....The Erie *Dispatch* gives a story of an action of an inhuman wretch named John Martin, who had been something of a horse jockey, and in one of his trades conceived the idea that he had gotten the worst of it. He attempted to trade back but was unsuccessful, and the matter at the latest accounts was pending. The horse he had traded was soon after sold to a third party, in a town thirty miles from Erie. One morning, the new owner, upon going into his stable, found his horse lying dead with blood and dead on the floor. The stable had been broken into during the night and the horse killed. It was not hard to trace the affair back to Martin, with sufficient cause to warrant his arrest. The police were put upon his track and succeeded in capturing him a few days ago, when he was placed in the Mayville jail for trial.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

JAMES CONNOR charges Henry Shoff with the larceny of a pair of gloves worth two dollars. Alderman Taylor had the defendant arrested.

MICHAEL SANDS paid a fine to Deputy Mayor Barker yesterday morning for gross disorderly conduct on Cherry street, in the vicinity of one of the church doors, on Sunday.

DEPUTY MAYOR SALISBURY, of the Twenty-eighth ward, South Side, yesterday committed Michael Cassidy, thirty days to the Work House, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

H. M. BILLHEIMER charged Wm. Shulty with assault and battery in pitching him out of a saloon on Liberty street. Alderman Taylor, after taking the information, had the defendant arrested, and he is now held for a hearing.

GORGE W. STEWART alleged before Alderman McMasters that Joseph Flack has been following him around with a pistol, threatening to have his life, and desired, for his own safety and comfort, that Flack should be arrested. This was accordingly done, and the defendant was held for a hearing.

MELINDA J. WRAY made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging her husband, James W. Wray, with desertion and abandonment. The defendant keeps a barber shop in Allegheny, and, it is alleged, that he deserted his wife one year ago at Clearfield, and since then has refused to contribute to her support.

CHARLES H. ARMSIONG, proprietor of the coke works in the Twelfth ward, yesterday made informations before Alderman Taylor, charging Mary Fitzgerald and Mary Pendergrass with selling ale to his men, thus making them in a condition unfit for work. The defendants keep saloons on Liberty street. They were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

THE TITUSVILLE ROBBERY.

Further Particulars of One of the Boldest Crimes Ever Committed.

We gave yesterday some account of the bold burglary at Titusville on Friday night, and have obtained since some further particulars from yesterdays' *Titusville Herald*. The occurrence has created an immense excitement in the Oil Regions, and the general opinion seems to be that the robbery was committed by a well organized band. So far, there has been no reward of sufficient amount offered to induce such a man to take hold of it, and a suggestion of that fact may not be amiss at this time. Four pair of handcuffs and three pair of leg-irons were used in securing the family. The family stated that the robbers all had clubs. Most of the party are described as wearing rubber shoes, blue shirts and blue overhauls. The family were all blindfolded, with strips of a cotton handkerchief of a red, white and black pattern. Mr. Watson, the father of the family, is worth about $100,000 and generally keeps his money in the bank. On that evening, being sick, he placed about $1,200 in his own safe. The robbers entered and three of them presented pistols to his head telling him to be quiet and he would not be injured. After tying all the family they compelled him to open the safe and secured the money. They then hand-cuffed and blind-folded him, and tied him in a chair. While in this way the house one of the robbers broke a lamp, and came near causing a conflagration. The robbers announced that they would watch the house until four o'clock in the morning, and then if they heard a noise in the family, they would shoot or injured, and Mr. Walson says of his visitors, "They were very gentlemanly burglars."

THE RICHINGS TROUPE.—Saturday night seems to have opened up as a favorite with our songsters this season. A few evenings since we had the Patti troupe, on that evening and following comes Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard. This troupe will appear at Library Hall next Saturday night,—their first visit to the city only including one concert. Mrs. Richings is too well known here to need commendation. She is accompanied by Miss Agnes Palmer, of London, Sarah Jane Hanks, Pyne, Mr. H. Stewardson, baritone, and Mr. Frank Glider, pianist—all of whom are unknown in Pittsburgh, but who come heralded with great recommendations from other places. The entertainment, however, in the hands of Mrs. Richings is certain to be a successful one, and the concert will doubtless attract a large attendance. Seats may be secured at Kleber & Bro., on Wood street.

Caramels of Different Flavours, consisting of cocoa nut cream, cream chocolate, vanilla and rose. Fine chocolate cream drops, burnt almonds, Boston, vanilla and rose tablets, at J. B. Hubley & Co's, Library Building.

Castle Shannon Lots.

The recent great auction sale of lots by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, having been appreciated by the generous and liberal patronage of a discerning public, thus assuring a good grandventure the permanent success of the project of establishing a flourishing village in a fertile section, with the most delightful surroundings, within a few miles of, and convenient of access to city on the completion of their railroad, and running of regular passenger trains in December next. The company, in view of the advanced season, have received to defer further public sales until next spring, but will, meanwhile, in compliance with an urgent demand of numerous parties who were unable to attend the public sale, continue to sell at private sale on their premises, lots from 50 feet deep and twenty quarterly payments. Buyers will call at the general office, No. 75 Fourth avenue, or at their office, Carson street, South Pittsburgh, also at their office at Castle Shannon, George Smith, agent, who is authorized to make sales. Plans of the lots and full information can be had at all the above named places. Now is the time to buy, before passenger trains are put on the road, as after that time lots will not be offered at present prices. TTHS

Fruit Cake for Thanksgiving at Hubley's.

Cupid's Ambuscades.

The sly archer, Love, shoots his arrows from many origins of vantage, but it is doubtful if he delivers his heart-taking shafts from any ambush with more effect than when he arms them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a superb head of hair. Ladies who have not been favored by Nature with this crowning charm of womanhood, can readily and certainly increase the volume of their hair and impart to it silken lustre by using LYON'S KATHAIRON as a daily dressing; while those whom Providence has blessed with a superabundance of this "Glory," of the sex, can preserve it, undiminished in quantity and undiminished in beauty to the last period of life. There is a germinating principle in the KATHAIRON which literally *compels* hair to grow. It extirpates scurf, dandruff, and all the exfoliations and exeresences of the scalp which interfere with the rapid and healthy development of the fibres. TTHS S.

Homestead Park
At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Fan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. TTHS

Home Made Bread, French bread, twist, rolls and cinnamon coffee cake.

GEN. JOE HOOKER says: "I do not pretend to be a prophet, but I tell you that Grant aches for another war, and that he will make one if there is the slightest pretext." He'll get badly beaten, then, unless he depends for success upon more successful Generals than poor Joe Hooker proved.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

The following business was transacted in this Court on Saturday:

Youghiogheny Shaft Co. vs. Evans; Allegheny C. P. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Agnew.

Ferree vs. Sixth Ward School District of Allegheny; Allegheny C. P. Affirmed. Opinion by Agnew J.

Schmidt & Co. vs. Armstrong; Allegheny C. P. Affirmed. Opinion by Agnew J.

Evans' appeal; Allegheny D. C. Argued by Jennings and Baldwin for appellant and by Duff contra.

The list for Washington, Fayette, Greene Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence was called.

Alexander vs. Johnston; Mercer. *Non pros.*

Linn vs. Smith et al; Washington. Appeal dismissed.

White vs. Erwin's executors; Beaver. *Non pros.*

Stephens et al's. appeal; Greene. Continued.

Laney vs. Warrington; Beaver. Continued.

Lantz et al's. appeal; Greene. Argued by Sayers for appellant and by Furman contra.

Morris et al. vs. Rinehart et al.; Greene. Argued by Sayers for plaintiff in error and by Furman contra.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of Eleanor McGinnis vs. John McGinnis was taken up in this court and is still on trial. It will be remembered that Mrs. McGinnis some time since filed a petition setting forth that her husband, who owns valuable property in the vicinity of Turtle Creek, was an inebriate, and unfitted to take care of his property. A commission was appointed and report sustained the averments of the petitioner. Subsequently Mr. McGinnis demanded a trial by jury, and this is the case which is now being heard.

Trial List for To-day

No. 10. Maugh vs. Miller.
" 18. Fowler for use vs. Youghiogheny Shaft Co.
" 26. Norris Adm'x vs. Parke.
" 27. Welch vs. Thornbury adm'x.
" 46. Deckenbaugh vs. Hare et al.
" 54. Richardson et al. vs. Scott et al.
" 75. McKeloy for use vs. Rosenbach.
" 90. Couch et al. vs. Height et al.
" 95. Hardwig vs. Crowd.
" 97. Buente vs. Watt.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

A non-suit was taken in the case of Samuel Mc. Kee vs. S. T. Paisley and Ed. Brush. This was an action to recover for injuries received from an assault alleged to have been made by the defendants.

The case of Kennedy Marshall, for use, vs. Thomas Boggus, was taken up. This was a *sci. fa.* on a mortgage. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 2. Hoobach vs. Bennett.
" 6. Lewis vs. Ramley.
" 9. Bell, Son & Co. vs. Walter.
" 10. Holland, for use vs. Cowstosh *et. al.*
" 12. McKenney vs. Jones.
" 13. Harr vs. Ruhlinand's *ex.*
" 15. Wise vs. Hagan.
" 20. Myers & Co. vs. Sill.
" 23. Allegheny city vs. Huckenstein.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCKENNA.

The case of Minchart which was expected to come up yesterday has been again postponed in consequence of the absence of important witnesses.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Night.

Birmingham Council held a special meeting last evening. Members present: Messrs. Doyle, Duncan, Miller, Schwarm, Ziefel and Burgess Salisbury. Reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Burgess stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of making arrangements for the payment of Mr. Robinson for the wooden pavement around the market house.

After considerable debate Mr. Ziefel moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to settle with Mr. Robinson, which motion was carried.

Two hundred and fifty dollars were allowed as a semi annual payment to the Mechanics Hose Company.

Several bills were then read and warrants ordered for the payment of the same.

Considerable discussion followed on the question of providing policemen for the borough. The Burgess stated that the city policemen were off duty at five o'clock in the morning and put out the gas. Just at that hour the gas was most needed, as the workmen were going to work at that time. Gas was also needed for the Market square after that hour.

Mr. Doyle moved that the three borough police now on duty be continued the remainder of the present month. Carried.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—It is some years since Pittsburgh has been visited by Mr. Proctor, but the large house assembled to witness the play last evening, in which he personates the hero, shows that he has not been forgotten. The Red Pocket book abounds in incidents of the most thrilling character, and the numerous hair-breadth escapes of Maurice, (Mr. Proctor,) almost rivals those of the celebrated Buffalo Bill, to quantity, and while the danger to which he is exposed is equally imminent, it is more varied in its character. He is convicted of murder in Paris, shipwrecked on the ocean, and shot in the desert, but from all these perils he emerges triumphant, finally confounding his culminators, and marrying the lady of his love.

The scenery is new throughout, particularly that of the desert and the shipwreck—the last was slightly marred by the imperfected working of the machinery, attendant upon a first representation. The instruction of a facetious monkey in the desert, was productive of considerable amusement. On the whole the play is ingenious in plot, and striking in its effects, and is well worth seeing.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening Mlle Morlacchi, a popular Pittsburgh favorite, made her appearance in her rendition of the "French Spy," to which character she lends a grace of action and picturesqueness of pose which, combined with her intensity of feeling and panto. mimic power of expression, elevates the role to a position superior to the general delineator. She makes the piece also a vehicle for the exhibition of the Terpsichorean abilities that she pre-eminently possesses, which alone have won her a name and fame throughout this country and Europe. The company well supported her, and the introduction of the well-known Zouave corps, lent a reality to the battle scenes and general ensemble that deserves the warmest support from the amusement public. The farce of Toodles preceded, and to-night the French Spy will be repeated.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This old establishment still maintains its reputation, and so long as its present managers hold their own in the way they are now doing it will continue to be a favorite resort. Look at the bill for to-night.

AIMES THEATRE.—Manager Aimes studies to please, and consequently has the satisfaction of knowing,—the evidence being in full hands—that his efforts are appreciated. For this week's display he has among other attractions the Romeili family of gymnasts, who have always been favorites in Pittsburgh. There is the further attraction of "new stars" who appear nightly in a programme especially prepared for each evening. As a varieties entertainment Manager Aimes contends that his has no superior.

THE RICHINGS TROUPE—Saturday night seems to have opened up as a favorite with our songsters this season. A few evenings since we had the Patti troupe, on that evening and following comes Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard. This troupe will appear at Library Hall next Saturday night,—their first visit to the city only including one concert. Mrs. Richings is too well known here to need commendation. She is accompanied by Miss Agnes Palmer, of London, Sarah Jane Hanks, Pyne, Mr. H. Stewardson, baritone, and Mr. Frank Glider, pianist—all of whom are unknown in Pittsburgh, but who come heralded with great recommendations from other places. The entertainment, however, in the hands of Mrs. Richings is certain to be a successful one, and the concert will doubtless attract a large attendance. Seats may be secured at Kleber & Bro., on Wood street.

DIED.

BAILEY—On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M., MRS. SARAH, relict of the late Wm. Bailey, deceased, aged 82 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 220 Locust street, Allegheny City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BRANDMAN—On Monday morning, November 18, at 7½ o'clock, SAMUEL W., youngest son of Dr. H. and Anna M. Brandman, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, November 19, at 11 o'clock.

HANNA—November 18th, at 12:30 A. M., CHARLES SUMNER, eldest son of John G. and Sarah Jane Hanna, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral will take place TO-DAY at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Webster avenue, opposite 14th Ward School House. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MINER—On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M., MRS. ELEANOR MINER, in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 32 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, November 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WALTON—LILLIE MAY, daughter of Joseph and Annie F. Walton, at 1:30 P. M., Sunday, November 17th, 1872, aged 4 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 187 Western avenue, Allegheny City, at 1 P. M., Tuesday, November 19th.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 168 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Trimmings, and Undertakers' Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Rayland's Metallic and Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Telegraph day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., Undertaker, No. 127 Fourth avenue. Coffins and Fune